

AIDS Carriers Infect Others Years Before Symptoms Arise

By Christine Russell
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The virus that causes acquired immune deficiency syndrome, or AIDS, can remain in a person's body for five or more years without causing the disease, but the carrier can still infect others through blood transfusions, according to researchers from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control.

Dr. Paul M. Feorino said Wednesday that studies strongly supported programs to screen donated blood for signs of the AIDS virus. The studies involved blood donors who inadvertently passed on AIDS through transfusions.

No cure has been found for the fatal disease.

Meanwhile, the American Red Cross, which has been screening

blood since early March with a new test, has decided it will notify donors when it finds that their blood contains the virus.

Dr. S. Gerald Sandler, the Red Cross associate vice president for medical affairs, said that beginning July 1 the agency would discard blood that the test indicated contained the AIDS virus. He said that donors would be notified only when a second test confirmed that antibodies to the AIDS virus were present.

The presence of antibodies suggests that a person has been infected in the past, but does not indicate whether the person will contract the disease.

Dr. Sandler said the policy sought to protect "transfusion recipients from the possibility that a unit of blood might be infected."

"On the other hand," he said, "donors must be protected from notification of a positive test unless that test has been confirmed to be a true positive test."

There is concern about the possibility that the screening test alone might give an incorrect positive reading, he said.

Preliminary Red Cross studies show that about two units of blood in each 1,000 are being withdrawn after being tested. Dr. Sandler estimated that about 25 percent of donors whose blood has been rejected will be notified in the initial phase of the program.

The agency will advise those people to seek a medical evaluation and their names will be kept on a confidential national "deferral" registry, he said.

But if the positive results are not confirmed and there is no notification, the information would still be kept in a confidential file at the local blood bank. Dr. Sandler said.

Should such a person donate again, the blood would not be used for transfusions and would be "carefully evaluated."

From 1981 through May 13, the Centers for Disease Control reported 10,226 victims of AIDS in the United States, about half of whom have died. The cases of 138 adults, or more than 1 percent of adult cases, and 17 children, or about 14 percent of pediatric cases, are thought to have been caused by blood transfusions.

The new study, reported in the New England Journal of Medicine, investigated 25 male donors thought to be at high risk of AIDS who were later linked with transfusion-associated cases of the disease.

People in high-risk categories, who have been urged not to donate blood, include homosexual men, intravenous drug abusers and their sexual contacts.



Robert Long, a California researcher, examines two pieces of ankle bone from a skeleton found in Arizona and believed to be that of the earliest known dinosaur.

Skeleton Discovered in U.S. May Be of Oldest Dinosaur

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The skeleton of what is believed to be the earliest known dinosaur, a creature the size of a small ostrich, has been discovered in Arizona's Painted Desert by scientists from the University of California at Berkeley.

The discovery of the 225-million-year-old skeleton is expected to open to paleontologists an incomparable view of conditions at the dawn of the dinosaur age, when the more primitive reptiles were dying out, mammals and birds and flowering plants had yet to appear and the dinosaurs themselves had not begun to dominate life on Earth.

The bones were found in a setting rich in fossils of ancient trees, plants and other extinct animals.

In an announcement Wednesday by the University of California, scientists said that the skeleton might represent an entirely new family of plant-eating dinosaurs that could be related to the later plateosaurs and perhaps were very early ancestors of the giant brontosaurus.

The skeleton was estimated to be three million to four million years older than any dinosaur ever found in North America and probably older than the stauriscursors, which previously were thought to be the oldest dinosaurs.

"This is the first definite evidence that dinosaurs lived as long ago as 225 million years or more," Robert Long, a research associate at the university's Museum of Paleontology, said by telephone.

Mr. Long, who led the team of scientists that made the discovery, said that the completeness and excellent condition of the skeleton were expected to provide important new clues about the origins of the giant reptiles that became extinct 65 million years ago.

Among the fossils dug up at the foot of a cliff in Painted Desert, which is part of the Petrified Forest National Park, were ankle bones, thigh bones, ribs, vertebrae and a virtually complete hind leg, claws and all.

The animal, which has not been given a name, was seven to eight feet long (2.1 to 2.4 meters), stood less than three feet tall at the hips and weighed about 200 pounds (90 kilograms).

Von Bulow Judge Fears Reversal of Murder Case

By Jonathan Friendly
New York Times Service

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island — Judge Corinne P. Grande has told the lawyers prosecuting Claus von Bulow that she was "holding this case together with bailing wire" and asked being reversed on appeal by denying a defense request for a mistrial.

The Providence County Superior Court judge made the assessment at a session April 26 in her chambers. Although only the judge and the lawyers were present, the session is part of the public record of the trial. A transcript of the session was obtained Wednesday.

Mr. Von Bulow is charged with twice trying to kill his wife, Martha, with insulin injections so that he could inherit her fortune and marry his mistress. He was convicted in 1982, but the verdict was overturned on appeal by the Rhode Island Supreme Court, which ruled that some evidence was withheld from the defense and other evidence was improperly admitted at the trial.

The state's first witness was Maria Schraflhammer, Mrs. Von Bulow's personal maid, who helped build the case by discovering in Mr. von Bulow's closet a black bag containing drugs, a syringe and what the prosecution says was an insulin-encrusted needle.

On April 26, the maid's second day on the stand, she described an incident in which Mrs. von Bulow apparently took too many aspirins, fell and hit her head. The description included numerous references to blood on the carpet of the bedroom in the Park Avenue apartment, but none on the furniture.

At a conference held in the courtroom but out of earshot of the jury and spectators, the defense asked for a mistrial, saying that the testimony about the blood unfairly encouraged the jury to think that Mr. von Bulow had struck his wife.

Judge Grande denied the motion and refused a request that she tell the jurors that the prosecution was not alleging that Mr. von Bulow had caused his wife's injury.

But Thomas P. Puccio, the chief defense lawyer, re-opened the issue in the session in the judge's chambers later that day, asking that the testimony be stricken and the jury



Claus von Bulow

instructed to ignore what the maid said.

"Your honor," he said, "I think this has to be exposed for exactly what it is: it is clearly an attempt by the prosecution to prejudice Mr. von Bulow and to charge a crime that has not been charged in the indictment."

Mrs. von Bulow went into a coma at her Newport, Rhode Island, mansion in December 1979 and again in December 1980. Doctors do not expect her to recover.

Mr. Puccio said the other defense lawyers had watched the jury during Miss Schraflhammer's description and "the jury appeared shocked by this testimony, which in detail describes what's commonly called a crime scene, loaded with blood."

Judge Grande said she, too, was bothered by the testimony about an absence of blood on the furniture. Using language that differed greatly from her usually restrained bench statements, she told the prosecutors:

"I just think you have raised the issue of this guy popped her one plain and simple."

"Well, you can see I'm holding this case together with bailing wire is what it amounts to," she continued, adding that she thought "some prejudice has occurred" and that she could declare a mistrial.

El Al Walkout Strains U.S. Labor-Israel Ties

By Michael Oreskes
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A small strike has created a severe strain in the long relationship between Israel and the American labor movement, to the point that the Israeli prime minister has intervened to force a settlement.

The strike by the Machinists Union against operations of El Al, the Israeli state airline, entered its 15th month Thursday. The airline has continued operating at Kennedy International Airport and at its Manhattan office despite the walkout.

The confrontation has triggered bitter charges of strikebreaking against the airline and threats that the labor movement will sell off millions of dollars in Israel Bonds unless the strike is settled.

While there is debate among labor leaders over whether such a threat will be carried out, the fact that it has been raised has been described by some labor officials as a sign of the strain that the strike has created.

The strike began with demands by El Al, a money-losing company that is in receivership in Israel, for a wage freeze and work-rule concessions. When the workers walked out, the airline brought in new workers and continued operating.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres has intervened to force a settlement in the dispute, viewing the deadlock in the dispute as damaging to Israel's image, according to an aide in Israel.

A resolution calling on unions to sell their bond holdings and to take other actions against Israel has been before the executive council of the AFL-CIO since February. A

vote on the resolution has been held off twice, however, after the labor leaders received assurances from Mr. Peres that he would seek to end the strike.

"It's still being held off, giving them every chance to have good-faith negotiations," said the labor federation's spokesman, Murray Seeger.

While the walkout, even at its peak, involved only about 220 workers, it has drawn the attention of the highest levels of both the Israeli government and the American labor movement.

Mr. Peres and Lane Kirkland, the president of the AFL-CIO, have discussed the strike in at least one trans-Atlantic telephone call in which Mr. Peres assured Mr. Kirkland that he would seek to settle the strike, according to Mr. Seeger.

The aide to Mr. Peres, who spoke on the condition that he not be identified, said that American unions had assisted Israel politically and economically in many ways over the years, including investing in Israel bonds. It would be misleading, the aide said, to attribute the government's intervention in the El Al strike primarily to concern about the sale of bonds.

Mr. Seeger said that El Al's tough attitude toward its strikers had angered many labor leaders.

The labor movement supported the foundation of Israel," he said, adding, "So here's the Israeli state airline bringing in strikebreakers from Israel."

Many of the strikers have given up and returned to work, leaving about 90 workers still out.

A negotiating session is scheduled for Monday at the offices of the National Mediation Board.

Problems Delay Tests, Increase Costs Of New U.S. Anti-Satellite Weapon

By Wayne Biddle
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Technical problems with the air force's new anti-satellite weapon have caused a steep rise in its cost and delays in its testing, according to a Pentagon official.

In testimony before the Senate Military Appropriations Subcommittee last week, Edward C. Aldridge, undersecretary of the air force, said \$92 million requested to pay for three of the weapons would cover the purchase of only two.

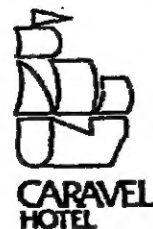
Mr. Aldridge told the subcommittee that the third flight test of the anti-satellite weapon, or ASAT, has been delayed until July. It was scheduled for late last year.

While not a direct part of President Ronald Reagan's plan to de-

velop a space-based missile defense, the anti-satellite program is closely related in both technology and military strategy. Problems in proving the performance of ASAT weapons, which are designed to destroy by impact rather than explosion, could undermine confidence in developing other, more advanced projectiles for destroying nuclear missiles.

John Pike, associate director for space policy studies at the Federation of American Scientists, said "the generic problem has been to make it small," adding that weapons for the anti-satellite program would have to be far smaller than even ASAT.

The anti-satellite weapon is a two-stage rocket about 15 feet long (4.5 meters) that is carried by an F-15 warplane.



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U.S. Weeklies Changing With Readers Rooted in '60s Radicalism, Many Have Turned 'Yuppie'

By Thomas B. Rosenstiel
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The first issue of Washington's new alternative newspaper, the Washington Weekly, last fall threw new light on the changing audience of the alternative press in United States.

The cover story was on choosing "The Right Church," or "ecclesiastical ladder-climbing."

It advised: "Working the aisles on Sunday as a way of getting a leg up on the competition or finding a suitable mate is acknowledged by churchgoers. In Washington's more status-conscious circles, dogma takes a back seat to more earthly pursuits."

Although the Washington Weekly may pursue its brand of journalism with rare abandon, the theory behind such articles is indicative of changes facing alternative weekly papers throughout the United States.

Today, the audience that read the radical weekly press in the 1960s and the culture and entertainment weeklies of the late 1970s is getting older, moving to the suburbs and becoming more concerned with children, taxes and zoning ordinances.

The change is posing special problems for an industry that has carved a niche in the last decade catering to just this group. In reaction, some older papers are trying to find ways to keep their readers while attracting a new generation of younger urban readers.

Many of the liveliest new weeklies are located in suburbs, hybrids of the hip urban weeklies of the '70s and the traditional suburban weeklies dominated by news of local city councils, Rotary clubs and Boy Scout troops.

Some new papers, such as the Washington Weekly, are pursuing the baby boom audience as "Yuppies," as young urban professionals have come to be called, turning their journals into something far from the radical politics which spawned the alternative weeklies of the '60s.

"Most of you have been through a divisive war, campus rebellion

and sexual revolution," Washington Weekly's editor, Jeff Stein, wrote in the paper's first issue. Today, "we sweat for a good job."

Most of the weeklies had their roots in the radical press of the 1960s. The most profitable of those papers, the Boston Phoenix, was founded in 1966, but by the early '70s it was one of the first weeklies to emphasize lifestyle and entertainment reporting. By the late 1970s, it overcame and eventually acquired its competition, The Real Paper.

Similar weeklies began in Chicago, Minneapolis, Denver, San Diego and elsewhere. Although all reflected the idiosyncracies of their towns and owners, all emphasized similar ingredients: entertainment listings, classified advertising, ads from small merchants and cultural, local and sometimes investigative reporting.

"Because the daily papers have become so regional, serving large geographic areas," said James Vowell, editor of the Pasadena Weekly in California, "they wind up losing touch with a lot of smaller advertisers and smaller interest groups."

One publisher who is planning editorial changes is Jay Levin of the Los Angeles Weekly, southern California's most successful alternative paper.

In 1977, Mr. Levin left the once-radical Los Angeles Free Press, found investors and started the Weekly as a cross between "High Times and Newsweek." High Times is a drug-oriented magazine.

"In some ways, I haven't kept up with my audience, my peer group," said Mr. Levin, who noted that his own interests have kept such issues as American involvement in Latin America a major subject in the Weekly. "I'm not a yuppie."

Mr. Levin did not detail his plans but said that the national and foreign political issues that the left-leaning Weekly has followed on its cover will be done "with shorter pieces inside." There will be more coverage of local politics and the paper's tone will become less strident, he said.

by the adversary contest," Justice Burger declared Tuesday to the American Law Institute. "As we now practice it, that system is too costly, too painful, too destructive and too inefficient." He urged the institute, a group of judges, lawyers and law professors, to conduct a study of the "whole litigation process" to see whether there was a "better way" to resolve many of the legal battles in the nation's courts.

Burger Urges Reform of U.S. Courts

Los Angeles Times Service

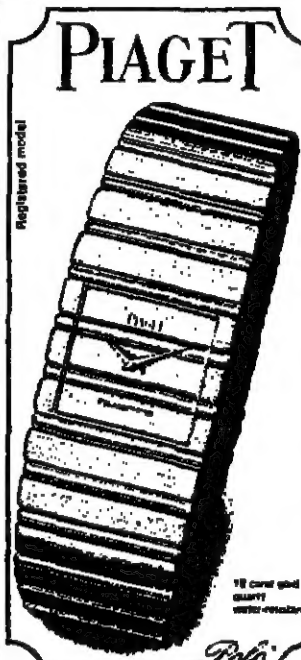
WASHINGTON — Warren E. Burger, chief justice of the United States, says that the American legal system may require major reforms, including the elimination of jury trials for complex financial disputes, multiple-disaster claims and even routine auto accident cases.

"For some disputes, trials will always be the only means, but for many claims, we do not need trials

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4	Range Rover	Christian Bove	6-36.36
5	Mitsubishi Pajero	G. Acaroglu	6-45.56
6	Fiat Caramorale	Lucien Gulleray	6-51.18
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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Record in Argentina

The trial in Buenos Aires is producing compelling testimony of systematic torture and brutality under the junta that recently ruled Argentina. The present democratic government is prosecuting nine of the junta's most prominent figures, including three former presidents of the country. But the purpose of this trial goes beyond the questions of individual guilt and innocence. It is establishing, in great and indelible detail, what actually happened in an especially dark and violent period of the country's history.

There is an important parallel here to the service performed by the allied governments' trials of Nazi war criminals after World War II. The Nazis' offenses were of an altogether different order of magnitude from those of the Argentine generals and admirals, but in both cases the process of assessing guilt serves the indispensable purpose of establishing a historical record. In Buenos Aires as in Nuremberg, the record is being laid out under the rigorous conditions of the courtroom, with sworn testimony by identified witnesses, subject to challenges by the defendants.

The Nuremberg trials forced the success of attempts by demagogues and neo-Nazis to claim that the accounts of genocide and the death camps were lies and calumny invented by their political enemies. Similarly, the trial in Buenos Aires is not only enforcement of the law but an essential step to prevent the junta's supporters from arguing, in the future, that the accounts of recent experiences are mere fabrications and unproved accusations. The accusations are being proved with a wealth of description that makes the skin crawl.

A policeman testified regarding several murders, in the hope, he said, that his children would not have to live through a repetition of that savagery. That is a good reason. Government rests on a foundation of national tradition, and good government requires a clear and unimpaired understanding of the past. The Nuremberg trials have occasionally been described as an act of vengeance inflicted on the defeated by the victors. That is wrong. The Nuremberg record — vastly amplified by the work of a generation of German historians — has been a crucial contribution to the integrity of postwar politics. Similarly, the Buenos Aires trial is establishing certain truths that will enable the country to pass judgment not only on the nine defendants but on their whole style of rule and its consequences. In that sense it is a political trial, and it strengthens the prospect for democracy in Argentina.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

In Weinberger's Barrel

In America, General Electric is a household word. It is the nation's largest maker of electrical appliances. Its management techniques are studied worldwide. Its automated factories are models of advanced design. Yet this week it pleaded guilty to defrauding the air force of \$800,000 by forging workers' time cards on a contract for upgrading the warheads on Minuteman missiles. What made a puppet company stoop to picking the public's pocket, and for so petty a gain?

Seeking the causes of crime outside the criminal may not be fashionable, but it is somewhat hard to envisage a group of GE managers deciding out of the blue that it was a good day to rob the air force. They surely operated in a culture of borderline morality in which such behavior is deemed acceptable.

That is not the culture of General Electric, but it is coming more and more to look like the pattern of acceptable behavior among certain defense contractors. Though GE is the sixth-largest U.S. defense contractor, military work contracts for only 18 percent of its business.

Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger believes that overcharging by contractors is confined to isolated cases. "I don't think a few bad apples should cause you to judge the whole barrel," he said in March. A few weeks later his inspector-general told Congress that 45 of the 100 largest U.S. military contractors were under criminal investigation by the Defense Department. Evidently something is rotten with

the barrel too, and that is because of the Defense Department's unhealthy relationship with its contractors.

Despite recent attempts at reform, the Pentagon has destroyed competition, preferring sole-source contracts in which officials are free to alter and "gold-plate" weapons regardless of cost. The same officials then go to work for the contractors they oversee. Through contractor lobbying, Congress is made a party to a system greased by vast sums of money, in which weapons are procured by favors and influence, not by open competition.

The visible outgrowths of such a system — overpriced spare parts, improper charges and criminal conduct by contractors — are the least of its failings. The unseen problems are shoddy, underfunded and overpriced products. Weapons shielded from the forces of the marketplace are all the less likely to endure the rigors of the battlefield.

The Pentagon is responsible for its procurement system. That does not diminish the culpability of contractors who become corrupted by it. The Justice Department is continuing its investigation to see which specific GE managers were responsible for the fraud on the air force. With the aim of deterring other white-collar criminals, it will rightly demand jail sentences. That even a company like General Electric can slip shows how feckless is the atmosphere inside Mr. Weinberger's barrel.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Through Whose Eyes?

The task is a challenge, and a wonderful one — to show visitors at the Moscow International Book Fair "America Through American Eyes." And because America's publishers did not want to be pushing their own books, they formed an eight-member committee of writers and members of the New York and Philadelphia public libraries and asked it to come up with a list. Then, having explained the project, the publishers applied to the National Endowment for Democracy, a bipartisan organization financed by Congress, for some help.

They got it all right, \$50,000 worth, but they also got a censor. The committee's list of about 300 books, the endowment complains, is ideologically unbalanced. Is that another way to say "politically incorrect"? Is the en-

dowment afraid to let the world, and the Russians in particular, see that the United States is a country of many strengths, some weaknesses and more than a little dissent? Is it so distrustful of the judgment of a committee of independent citizens? If so, the endowment sounds exactly like the Book Fair's Moscow hosts.

Unless there is an end to what the publishers characterize correctly as this "campaign of intimidation," they will return that grant and look for funding elsewhere. That means they are going to respect the choices of the committee they asked to make them, even though, surely, they do not agree with all of them. That is the right message for Americans confident in their country to send to a Moscow Book Fair, and it is more important than any book list.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Gandhi's Toughest Test

What the bombers in India have achieved is the capture of the main Sikh party, the Akali Dal, by a violent separatist faction. They have also raised the temperature among middle-class intellectuals in Delhi who should be the voice of moderation and decency. Instead the demand is all for "ruthless crackdowns" and "iron fists." So it will be harder now for [Prime Minister Rajiv] Gandhi to come to terms as he must, eventually, with legitimate demands for regional autonomy and an end to the central government manipulation his mother so enjoyed. It will, equally, be hard for moderate Sikh leaders, denied a place in the Akali Dal and in fear of their lives, to settle for such concessions rather than for separatism.

Mr. Gandhi is facing the most serious crisis of his short public career, and India is entering upon a testing of its will to survive as a multi-communal nation.

— The Guardian (London).

Terrorism and the CIA

The foolishness and futility of the Reagan administration's complicity in Lebanon attained a zenith when it was revealed that an undercover unit, trained by the CIA, contracted with other Lebanese elements to set off the March 8 Beirut car bomb that killed 80 persons. The shame of this latest debacle is that U.S. officials, acting like Mafia dons, have portrayed Americans to the world as people willing to pay the salaries of terrorists.

— The Boston Globe.

FROM OUR MAY 17 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Tail of Halley's Comet Nears

PARIS — [May 18] will count in the annals of science. According to the predictions of the astronomical world the Earth will pass through the tail of Halley's comet. Every astronomer will be at his post. But if the scientific world regards the advent of the wandering star with more scientific interest, the same does not hold good of the masses of the populations in various countries. Thousands of peasants have sold off possessions in the belief that the end of the world is at hand. For weeks they have refused to cultivate their fields, so that after the supposed danger past they will be face to face with famine. Chemists' shops are driving a roaring trade selling oxygen to those who fear the emanations of poisonous gases.

1935: Illinois Fails to Pass Relief Bill

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois — With Governor Henry Horner's sales tax bill to provide relief being turned down a second time by the State Assembly, thousands of destitute families throughout Illinois face hunger and immediate eviction from their homes. Authorities state that the majority of the 1,200,000 people on the relief rolls will be without food within the next few days, since the Assembly still deadlocked on relief measures, and the funds of private charities and local communities, after being strained to the bursting point in the past two weeks, are now exhausted. The state's problem is to raise \$3,000,000 a month as its share of relief, whereupon it will again receive \$11,000,000 from the Federal relief funds.

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Nicaragua: Necessary Distinctions

By Philip Ceylan

WASHINGTON — Two days after the House fully voted down all aid to the Nicaraguan "contras," Alfonso Robelo Callejas, a contra leader, threw down the gauntlet to the opposition, specifically to the chairman of the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee responsible for Latin American matters, Representative Michael Barnes. Robelo leaders now have a "challenge" to bring the Sandinistas to the bargaining table. Mr. Robelo told a news conference.

But Mr. Barnes had already taken up the challenge. Right after the vote, the Maryland Democrat had set up a meeting in his office with the Nicaraguan ambassador to Washington. Mr. Barnes laid down three demands: lift censorship; grant Mr. Robelo and Arturo José Cruz, a political opposition leader, safe passage back to Nicaragua; and the right to state their case and announce a readiness to negotiate regional safeguards with the Contadora group made up of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela.

The ambassador would see what he could do. But there were rumors of a U.S. economic embargo on Nicaragua. If that happened, he told Mr. Barnes, "we can't do anything." Sure enough, President Reagan slapped on the embargo as his way of replacing the pressure the House vote had removed. In so doing, Mr. Barnes insists, the administration "undermined every hope there was."

There lies the real issue dividing the administration and its critics in Congress — the issue that will have to be resolved if realistic progress is to be given to U.S. policy.

Mr. Barnes makes no brief for the performance of the House and still less for President Daniel Ortega Saavedra's arrival in Moscow two days after the House vote — "It was a slap in the face." But he and others of like mind would argue that the Nicaraguan president went to Moscow for money and almost certainly not on two days' notice. Whatever, Mr. Ortega's untimely trip gives wobbly "moderate" Democrats in the House a handy excuse — with an eye to next year's congressional elections — to rid themselves of the political odds of underwriting the president.

Mr. Barnes and other dissidents concede that if the question of releasing \$14 million for nonlethal aid were to come up again anytime soon, it would carry by 20 to 40 votes (it was defeated by only two). But the White House has long since walked away from its demand that the money be available for military aid. A reversal of last month's vote would do little to settle the real issue, which turns on realistic ends and realistic means.

The administration thinks, or says it thinks, that the pressures of aid to the contras and an economic embargo will cause the Sandinistas to put their rule on the line in free elections; abandon their Marxist-Leninist beliefs; stop being a Soviet-Cuban surrogate; forgo external adventures. All this and more Mr. Shultz laid down as the administration's terms in a speech on the eve of the House vote.

Yet Mr. Shultz also pointedly questioned whether "the Sandinistas" can be trusted to abide by what they agreed to — yet one more suggestion that the administration does not see a future for Nicaragua with the Sandinistas in charge.

The other side of the argument begins with the assumption that the

ist, in this sense, means not to "say uncle" under pressure, particularly when the uncle is Uncle Sam. It means a stiffening of resolve.

Witness the history of U.S. relations with Fidel Castro's Cuba. The United States clamped an economic embargo on Cuba 25 years ago. There were no anti-Castro "freedom fighters" for the United States to rally around. But two years later, the Kennedy administration persuaded most of the hemisphere to apply economic and diplomatic constraints.

One result was economic hardship for Cuba, and increased support costs for the Russians. But Cuba's role in Nicaragua and Grenada, not to mention its extensive troop deployments in Africa, hardly suggests a loss of influence. This past April alone, according to a dispatch from Havana by free-



leverage the administration has at hand or is willing to use is not going to topple the Sandinista regime — or, more to the point, cause it to change its ideological spots.

The congressional opponents do not delude themselves with the notion that Mr. Robelo has attributed to them that "Communists would become democrats if only they were more generously treated." The most part, they find it hard to believe the Sandinistas would "become democrats," no matter what.

Their point is that the Sandinistas are nationalists as well as Marxist-Leninists. If that squares oddly with their heavy Cuban-Soviet dependence, there is less contradiction than meets the eye. National-

lance writer Tad Szulc (JHT, May 6) saw enough diplomatic overtures to Mr. Castro from democratic, centrist and right-of-center governments in Latin America to justify Mr. Szulc's conclusion that Cuba has broken out of hemispheric isolation in a spectacular shift.

No, this is not an argument that "another Cuba," on the mainland, holds no threat. What Mr. Barnes and company are saying is that, in fixing objectives, headbanded distinctions need to be made between an intolerable external threat and what is reprehensible internally, but beyond U.S. reach.

That is the blur in the Reagan policy that blocks sensible debate.

Washington Post Writers Group.

SALT's Importance To American Security

By Eugene J. Carroll Jr.

WASHINGTON — At last the question is squarely before Congress: Will the United States liberally break out of the SALT-2 limits on offensive nuclear weapons?

Until last week Congress had been concentrating on how much money to spend on defense in 1986. It had paid less attention to how the money should be spent. Yet arguments about a difference of 1 percent or 2 percent in the military growth rate pale beside the question of whether the country should break one of the last remaining bars to an unconstrained nuclear arms race.

The Reagan administration has brought this far more important issue to the fore in dramatic fashion. In Senate testimony May 7, Richard N. Perle, an assistant secretary of defense, stated his strong "personal view" that the United States should break those limits. And three days later, in Lisbon, President Reagan said, "It is possible, in regard to one system of weapons, that we might come to such a point."

These strong intimations of an impending SALT breakout are even more significant because the 1986 budget requests funds to operate nuclear offensive forces that would be in excess of the limits set in SALT-2. SALT-2, the second Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, establishes several numerical limits on offensive systems. One is a ceiling of 1,200 multiple-warhead strategic missiles. Another establishes a ceiling of 1,320 multiple-warhead systems — missiles plus long-range bombers configured to carry air-launched cruise missiles.

The United States now has 1,190 multiple-warhead missiles and 98 cruise-equipped bombers, putting it very close to both ceilings. The figures for the Soviet Union are 1,102 and 25, respectively, according to the latest Pentagon report "Soviet Military Power, 1985."

Although the United States has never ratified SALT-2, both superpowers have pledged not to undercut these limits. While the White House has complaints about Soviet arms-control violations, it does not allege violations with respect to the numerical SALT limits on strategic nuclear weapons systems.

Given Soviet compliance on numerical limits, it is astonishing that the United States is apparently preparing to go through the ceiling.

There is general agreement that SALT-2 limits are too high, but observers also conclude that the SALT-2 limits do provide some advantage to the United States.

Today, with neither side under-

standing the limits, the United States has about 11,500 deliverable strategic nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union 8,500. Total weapons can, and will, go somewhat higher on both sides within SALT-2 rules, but the relative U.S. numerical advantage will remain nearly constant for the foreseeable future.

It is difficult to find any wisdom in breaking rules that are working to the benefit of the United States. Nevertheless, the president's 1986 budget requests money to do exactly that.

The first breakout will occur if the USS Alaska, the seventh Trident submarine, goes on sea trials in late September as scheduled, putting the United States 14 over the agreed limits on multiple-warhead missiles. An eighth Trident submarine, the USS Nevada, would raise the total by 24 more missiles in 1986. Another 12 air-launched cruise missiles, an action that would exceed the limit of 1,320 multiple-warhead systems.

Budget plans for 1986 would put the United States over agreed ceilings by 38 missiles and 42 multiple-warhead systems. Compensatory cuts in existing weapons could be made, but the budget reflects no plans for the early retirement of Minuteman-3

It is difficult to find any wisdom in breaking rules that are working to the benefit of the United States.

missiles or Poseidon submarines, two ways such cuts could be made.

The administration's official position remains that "no decision has yet been made on whether to continue the policy of not undercutting SALT-2 limits." But Mr. Perle's statement to Congress, reinforced by the president's comments in Lisbon, suggests that the decision has been made.

The administration appears to be opening an active campaign to persuade Americans that the United States has no choice but to violate agreed limits on nuclear weapons. Yet a unilateral U.S. breakout surely would trigger a rapid expansion of Soviet strategic systems.

That such a disaster should be precipitated by deliberate U.S. decisions and actions is incredible. A breakout from SALT-2 limits is wholly incompatible with the stated objectives of the president's Strategic Defense Initiative, which requires reductions in offensive systems if it is to have any hope of success.

It is also a total contradiction of the U.S. position at Geneva, where American negotiators are calling for major reductions in offensive systems. The United States seeks effective defenses against reduced numbers of nuclear weapons, yet it is preparing to provoke an unconstrained arms buildup against which there can be no defense.

If sanity is to prevail, it must be prescribed by Congress. It does no good for Congress to control how much is spent on military programs if the money is spent on weapons that promote an arms race and increase the risk of nuclear war.

Last year an amendment to the Defense Authorization Act contained wise words: "It is the sense of the Congress that the United States should continue . . . to observe . . . existing strategic arms agreements so long as the Soviet Union continues to observe those provisions."

This year, in the interest of national security, Congress must refuse to authorize funds to operate forces in excess of SALT-2 ceilings.

The writer, a retired rear admiral in the U.S. Navy, is deputy director of the Center for Defense Information, a private organization. He contributed this comment to The Los Angeles Times.

Through Common Resolve, Terror Can Be Defeated

By Benjamin Netanyahu

NEW YORK — The controversy over the alleged U.S. involvement with anti-terrorist fighters in Lebanon has revived the question of how best to combat international terrorism. It is a sobering reminder of the West's failure to act in concert against terrorists.

Most of the democracies still vacillate in the face of terrorism, and they have been unable to arrive at a collective response. It has even been suggested that terrorism, like poverty, is a fact of life. The most we can hope, some say, is to keep it within "manageable" proportions.

But the truth is that much can be done to thwart and even eliminate international terrorism. To begin with, we must recognize that it is seldom the work of individuals or groups, but rather, mainly, a form of warfare used by anti-democratic states, particularly of the Soviet bloc and the Middle East. In a sense this aggravates the problem, but it also makes it easier to attack it, for governments, unlike criminal bands, are generally susceptible to a sober calculation of costs and benefits.

Once this is understood, the democracies can join to act effectively in three broad areas: • Diplomacy. The abuse of diplomatic privileges has turned Western Europe and other parts of the world into a playing field for terrorists. Weapons, passports, money and safe houses are made available to terrorists by people hiding behind the diplomatic immunity of Syria, Iran, Libya and several Soviet-bloc states among others. When irrefutable proof links particular embassies

to acts of terrorism, these fortresses of terror should simply be shut down.

• Economic measures. Most of the states responsible for terrorism desperately need Western goods, weapons and credit. Such benefits should be denied. The democracies should neither buy oil from Libya nor sell weapons to South Yemen. Flares used to ferry terrorists and their weapons must not be allowed to land in the West. If the democracies were to use but a fraction of the economic clout, states sponsoring terrorism would have to rethink their activities, and quickly.

• Military option. Coordination among the democracies for military and intelligence purposes is both possible and necessary, especially in emergencies involving hostages. The rescue operation at Entebbe, Uganda, would, for example, have been impossible if Israeli planes had been unable to refuel in a friendly African country. Arrangements for such coordination should be formalized in advance among any democracies wishing to join. In concert, they could deny terrorists the certain military immunity they now so often enjoy. Of course, military action is not always feasible or appropriate, but the more credible it was, the less often it would have to be considered.

What has inhibited the collective response required for these anti-terrorist efforts? One impediment has been avarice. Another is timidity — refusing to

support an ally victimized by terrorists for fear of provoking their wrath upon oneself. Still another is a paralyzing preoccupation with the sovereignty of even those regimes that routinely violate the sovereign rights of others. None of these obstacles will easily disappear. But once a common policy began to emerge, it would in itself encourage, and shame, many democracies to comply.

Over a long, dark decade, Israelis were the primary target of terrorism, and we bore much of the burden of resisting it. In case after painful case, Israel showed that it was possible to fight back. Italy, West Germany, Britain and others soon did the same but almost always limited their responses to cases involving their citizens on their soil.

For some time now, the United States has been seeking to mount a broader effort, a truly international response. It has itself forfeited hundreds of millions of dollars in trade with Libya and has interceded with other democracies to prevent military sales to Syria. It has also promoted international accords on terrorism.

But if this effort is to succeed, it must have the determined and sustained cooperation of other democratic governments. Confusion, vacillation and disunity facilitated the rise of terrorism. Common resolve will ensure its ultimate defeat.

The writer is Israel's chief delegate to the United Nations and editor of the forthcoming book "Terrorism: How the West Can Win." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Citizen Murdoch: To Pledge Allegiance

By William Safire

LONDON — Rupert Murdoch, the multimedia baron from Australia, became an establishment figure last week when he bought The New York Times.

Earlier, he had been stirring by buying The New York Post, founded in 1801 by Alexander Hamilton. Now he will be forced to sell The Post, along with the Chicago Sun-Times, to pursue his dream of a fourth television network in the United States (and ultimately production and broadcasting facilities circling the globe). This is because U.S. law prohibits anyone who owns a newspaper in any city from acquiring a television station there.

That is a good law, preventing the creation of new local media monopolies, and Mr. Murdoch wisely has said he will not try to circumvent it. But another insignificant impediment exists: To assure national control of U.S. airwaves, federal law prohibits anyone from owning more than a fifth of a television station there.

That is no real problem for Mr. Murdoch, who has been a resident alien in the United States for 10 years and is more than eligible for citizenship. To meet the legal requirements for station ownership — and apparently for no other reason — he intends to become an American.

Anything wrong with that? From America's point of view, not a bit: The country naturalizes 225,000 immigrants every year, and Rupert Murdoch is just the sort of entrepreneurial type America wants to attract — one who will generate jobs and pay taxes and challenge the powerful.

But what about his motives — is it right for anybody to become a citizen just to get around a law blocking foreigners from media control?

Is it not true that Mr. Murdoch's main reason for becoming a citizen is

simple greed and lust for power?

That is largely true, but I do not have any trouble with it. Although some immigrants have come to America as idealists, or to escape persecution or famine, most newcomers over the years have been drawn mainly by economic promise. America's streets may not have been paved with gold, but opportunity has been the

Is simple greed his main reason for becoming a U.S. citizen?

main magnet. Like George Washington Plunkitt, Mr. Murdoch "sees his opportunity and took it."

What is nagging, then, about the offhand way this Australian immigrant approaches his oath of allegiance to the United States — a moment that can be so moving and uplifting to the many who approach it with reverence?

First, it is the way he is detaching himself from his native land. He says he loves Australia, and we believe him, because that country is the source of his cultural heritage and was the scene of his initial publishing strike. He makes it appear that only Australia's unfortunate unwillingness to permit dual citizenship makes it necessary for him to decouple.

That is just not so. To become an American citizen he will have to say these words: "I hereby declare on oath, that I absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty of

whom or which I have heretofore been a subject or a citizen."

Only Switzerland and Greece ignore that oath and claim anyone born in those countries to be a citizen forever, most nations have a national pride that takes an oath of allegiance with utmost seriousness.

But Mr. Murdoch's embarrassment about rejecting his national roots is his private concern, not ours; my problem is with the treatment of citizenship as a convenience or accommodation. There should be much more to it than that.

I am a nationalist, tending toward jingoism, even in the Olympics, when we are not supposed to, I root for "our side." "America the Beautiful" gets to such sentimentalists, and the country's foreign policy beliefs assert the U.S. national interest rather than international interdependence.

Rupert Murdoch's eyes may grow misty at "Waltzing Matilda," but his outlook is the opposite of nationalist. He is the Multinational Man, a true "Citizen of the world," or at least of the free world. He is at home in London, New York and Sydney, and he pays little to no political price. His allegiance, I suspect, is more to universal concepts than to any mere political entity.

He is, by choice, a man without a country. Racing through an airport, he will fill out the space for "nationality" with a scribbled "U.S." but it will have little meaning for him. In greeting Rupert Murdoch, Multinational Man, as a new fellow citizen, Americans should remind him that allegiance means loyalty, sometimes passionate loyalty. Perhaps his proud and bristly "I am a station owner" will one day be replaced by a more profound "I am an American."

The New York Times.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Women in Saudi House

Regarding "Saudi Affirm Rule on Women Visitors" (April 16):

It is mind-boggling to read that "Saudi Arabia has told airlines that all female passengers must be accompanied or received by a male relative or they will not be admitted to the country" — this on the heels of an announcement that Saudi women cannot study abroad — this from a country that was one of the founders of the United Nations. Apparently, the Saudi rulers never read the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It is great to see U.S. students demonstrating against apartheid. Perhaps they could also protest the degradation of Saudi women.

On 'Porgy and Bess'

With regard to Donald Hamman's article (Weekend, April 19) on the racial restrictions surrounding George Gershwin's "Porgy and Bess," I do not find it hard to comprehend that only 30 years ago [there was] an unspoken rule against admitting blacks to the Metropolitan Opera. I do find it outrageous, insulting and frightening.

Mr. Gershwin's family has stipulated that blacks must be used in any production of "Porgy and Bess." This should remind us of the not-so-glorious past. We have not progressed much in 30 years, but the only way to move forward is to remember the past, lest we repeat mistakes.

JOHN P. SHEPPARD
Paris.

ILONA ERDOGAN
Paris.

100-150

Next Battleground in the Congress: White House Policy on Apartheid

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — It was the second tense appearance by the harassed assistant secretary of state for Africa, Chester A. Crocker, before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to defend the administration's much-maligned policy of "constructive engagement" toward South Africa.

Senator Paul S. Sarbanes, a Maryland Democrat, was proceeding in lawyer-like fashion to cross-examine the professorial Mr. Crocker, widely regarded as the policy's chief architect and its staunchest remaining defender.

Why, the senator asked, was Mr. Crocker still defending the policy at a time when so many Americans in all political persuasions had come to the conclusion that it had failed? Wasn't it clear to the administration that something more was needed to bring about meaningful change in South Africa's system of apartheid?

"The issues are complicated, but you better start coming to grips with them because you are sitting there... in total isolation from what is going on around you," belated a clearly irritated Senator Sarbanes.

Fresh from a bruising battle over

its Nicaraguan policy, the Reagan administration is about to engage Congress in another highly controversial one. This time the battle will be over why economic sanctions against South Africa would be bad policy when they were good policy with regard to Nicaragua.

The heated exchange before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, if it did nothing else, highlighted the extent to which the Reagan administration has been thrown onto the defensive as it seeks to cope with the groundswell of public demand — even among many conservatives within the Republican Party — for the imposition of some kind of punitive measures against Pretoria.

In fact, the administration's whole southern Africa policy — aimed at getting the Cubans troops out of Angola, independence in South-West Africa and orderly change under way inside South Africa — is increasingly coming under attack in various quarters, both Republican and Democratic.

One result is that many Republicans, particularly in the Senate, where 22 of them face re-election in 1986, are taking their public distance from the administration and staking out their own independent positions on South Africa.

"For most Republicans, the administration's policy provides no political cover," remarked a Senate staff aide. "The administration isn't even muzzling the right words. Mr. Crocker's approach to reform just doesn't sell."

For the first time, there is every indication that both the House and the Senate will pass legislation this session, even over the opposition of the administration, aimed at stepping up U.S. pressure on the Pretoria government to accelerate the pace of change and scrap its apartheid system.

In the administration's struggle to head off sanctions against South Africa, President Ronald Reagan's decision to impose a trade embargo on Nicaragua has come at an extremely awkward moment. The embargo has served to complicate greatly its own argument that such measures imposed on white-ruled South Africa would be counterproductive and, as Mr. Crocker told the Senate, "simply bad public policy" setting important precedents "with worldwide implications."

"Can anyone seriously doubt that it is far worse to live today as a black man or woman in South Africa than as an opponent of the Sandinistas in Nicaragua?" asked Representative Stephen J. Solarz,

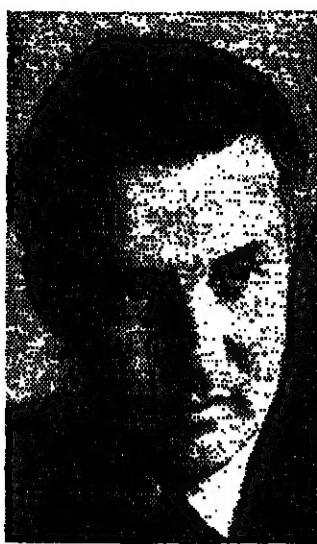
Democrat of New York, at a House Foreign Affairs Committee session just after Mr. Reagan had announced his trade embargo.

"If total sanctions are justified against Nicaragua, can we really say that partial sanctions... are not justified against South Africa?" he added.

Mr. Crocker's answer is that the two cases are entirely different and must be decided partly on the basis of whether U.S. sanctions will make any difference. South Africa's economy is 30 times larger than Nicaragua's and much less vulnerable to the impact of sanctions, he argues.

One gauge of the surprising breadth and depth that the South African issue has taken on is the shifting attitude among mainstream and even conservative Republicans, many of whom are openly disgruntled with the administration's constructive engagement policy.

Two conservative Republican senators — William V. Roth Jr. of Delaware and Mitch McConnell of Kentucky — have introduced a bill that calls for the banning of all U.S. loans to the South African government and all flights by South African Airways to the United States.



Paul S. Sarbanes



Chester A. Crocker

Licenses of goods and technology for South African nuclear development would be blocked. The bill would also reduce the number of South African consulates allowed to operate in the United States.

Senator Edward M. Kennedy, a Massachusetts Democrat, and Senator Lowell P. Weicker Jr., a Connecticut Republican, have introduced probably the strongest bill to

date, but even their proposals do not differ that radically — except in the eyes of the administration — from many others being put forth by conservative Republicans.

Known as the Anti-Apartheid Act of 1985 and having 10 Democratic co-sponsors, the measure would prohibit all new U.S. loans to South Africa, restrict new investment, prohibit computer sales to

the government there and ban the sale of South African gold kruggerands in the United States.

An identical bill has been introduced in the House by Representative William H. Gray 3d, a Democrat from Pennsylvania, with 145 co-sponsors, seven of them Republicans.

An alternative approach, far more to the administration's liking, is that being proposed by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee chairman, Richard G. Lugar of Indiana, and co-sponsored by Charles McC. Mathias of Maryland and Robert J. Dole of Kansas.

The thrust of this bill is to increase U.S. aid for the economic and social promotion of the black population in South Africa and put off any consideration of economic sanctions for at least two years to give the South African government more time to make reforms.

But it would make the so-called Sullivan principles mandatory, rather than voluntary, for U.S. companies operating in South Africa.

The principles, named after the Reverend Leon Sullivan of Philadelphia, seek to assure equal treatment for blacks and improve their general conditions both in and outside the work place.

But Mr. Crocker said in testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on May 2 that the administration was opposed to making the Sullivan principles mandatory because of the legal difficulties involved in the application and monitoring of a U.S. law in a foreign country.

The administration's position, as presented by Mr. Crocker, is that its policy of constructive engagement is working successfully and is the best alternative. He argues that more change for the better than ever before is taking place today in South Africa and that U.S. sanctions would be sending the "wrong signal at the wrong time."

Mr. Crocker, in trying to sell this approach, has clearly angered many on Capitol Hill by his handling of its critics and those favoring doing something more. He has accused many of them of using South Africa as "the moral equivalent of a free lunch" and has said that their proposals for economic sanctions are "misguided."

Senator Sarbanes, in turn, has charged that Mr. Crocker exhibits "almost an ivory tower mentality" in handling the Senate, while a Senate staff aide called the assistant secretary "a loner" and "an intellectual who is politically mal-adroit."

Sri Lanka Increases Security After 220 Die in Ethnic Strife

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

COLOMBO — The government stepped up security Thursday throughout Sri Lanka, hoping to prevent the two main ethnic groups from mounting more reprisal attacks after two days of violence in which more than 220 people were killed.

Official sources said that security forces had been put on alert and that patrols had been intensified at places considered vulnerable to attack in Colombo and other areas.

The sources said the security forces would try to prevent a repetition of the violence in 1983, when guerrilla activity by Tamil separatists led to army reprisals and further outbreaks of violence. More than 400 people were killed.

Buddhist monks and Catholic priests joined the government

Thursday in appealing to the people to maintain peace.

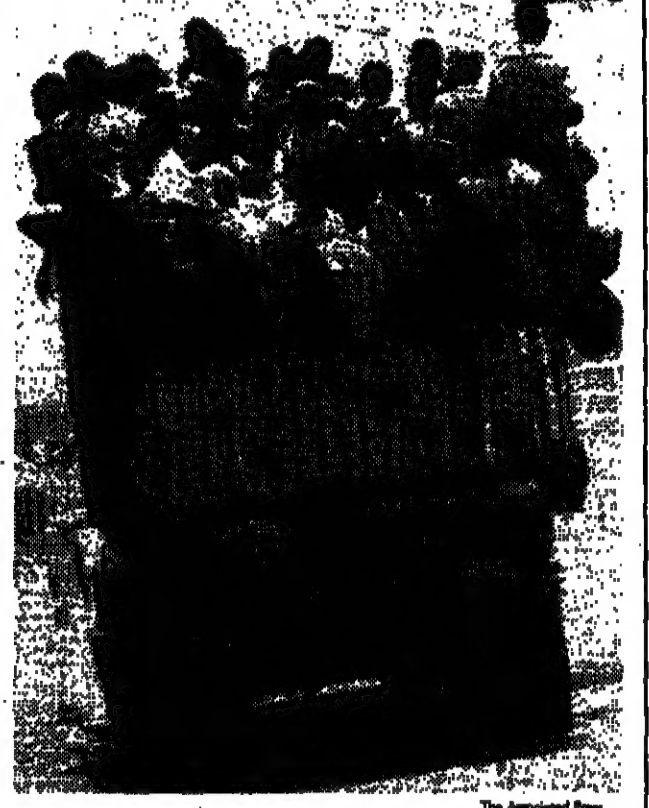
Government and news reports said that Tamil-speakers were hacked and burned to death Wednesday by attackers seeking revenge for the killing of about 145 people in raids Tuesday by Tamil separatists on Sinhalese towns.

The police said that soldiers from the Sri Lankan Navy attacked a coastal ferry off northern Jaffna Peninsula, and hacked about 40 people to death.

But a senior official in Colombo, the capital, said the navy had denied that it was involved. He said 31 people died in the ferry attack and many more were hospitalized in Jaffna, the major city of northern Sri Lanka, where Tamils are the majority.

A Defense Ministry spokesman said Thursday the government was investigating the incident and the attackers had not been identified.

In Eastern province, security forces killed 18 guerrillas Wednesday in a raid on a rebel training camp at Akkaraipattu. Several guerrillas escaped when commandos raided the camp, Defense Ministry sources said. (Readers, AP)



NIGERIAN EXODUS — A truckload of Ghanians left Lagos last week for the border. About 5,000 Ghanians returned home Wednesday in line with Nigeria's order for thousands of illegal immigrants to leave.

Discontent Threatening to Shake Saudi Stability

By Elaine Sciolino
New York Times Service

RIYADH — When Saudi officials are asked if their kingdom is stable, they answer that Saudi Arabia has little violent crime, no suicide bombers and a royal family close to the people.

"Whenever I come here, I feel a total sense of peace and security," said Samir S. Shihabi, the Saudi delegate to the United Nations, on a recent visit home. "I feel as if I'm protected from the world outside."

By all indications the desert kingdom is stable, according to Saudi officials, Western and Asian diplomats and foreign businessmen. But there are tensions that threaten to disrupt the tranquility in the years to come.

Saudi officials enjoy telling visitors that the 4,000 members of the royal family permeate all levels of business, agriculture, the civil service, the provincial administrations and the military. They insist that the government's stability is not, therefore, dependent on the person of the king, and were King Fahd to die, he would probably be succeeded by Prince Abdallah, one of his brothers, who is first deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard.

But because of the nature of the government, it is difficult to gauge its stability.

Open criticism of the royal family is forbidden. Saudi television and radio are state-owned and operated; the privately owned press is prevented from publishing anything that might embarrass the government, the ruling family or the religious leadership.

Political parties are banned, and repeated promises by the royal family to set up a consultative assembly have not been fulfilled.

Internal security has been tightened considerably since 1979, when armed Islamic fundamentalists, charging that the government was corrupt, seized the Grand Mosque at Mecca.

Shiite Moslems number about 300,000, compared with about five million Saudi Sunnis. The royal family has pumped money into the Eastern province, where the Shiites live. But while there has been no recurrence of the riots that rocked the province in 1979, the Sunnis and Shiites are still not well integrated, and there are few Shiite officials in the government.

The Islamic fundamentalism of Iran no longer seems to find much support here, but there is sympathy with the Moslems of southern Lebanon. "In the beginning the Iranian

revolution was supported by Moslem youth all over the world, but it didn't live up to their aspirations," said Maneh H. al-Johani, assistant secretary general of the Saudi-financed World Assembly of Muslim Youth. "Today there is definitely sympathy and support for southern Lebanon. The youth here see this situation as Islam under attack."

In Saudi Arabia, as in many other parts of the Moslem world, Islam provides an acceptable outlet for dissatisfaction with the government. Despite King Fahd's efforts to placate the religious leaders, some university professors and students hope to make the country even more Islamic.

They criticize embassies, including that of the United States, that serve alcohol at receptions. Although many of them have studied at American universities, they want to ban, or at least limit, study in the West.

U.S. policy in the Middle East, especially its support of Israel, continues to make some Saudis wary of the reliability of the United States and the wisdom of reliance on American military equipment and training.

Fundamentalists resent the fact that non-Moslems are in the country at all. "We should help our Moslem

brothers by not hiring any non-Moslems here," an official said.

"We should drive away the nonbelievers from the Arabian peninsula."

There is growing criticism of members of the royal family for squandering the country's wealth abroad, especially when others are suffering in the country's three-year recession.

For many, King Fahd, who has lavish residences on the Costa del Sol in Spain and in Geneva and who keeps a yacht the size of a luxury liner off Jeddah, has not lived up to the Saudi ideal of a leader chosen by his people for his piety, generosity and courage.

An Asian Moslem scholar said: "The sermons at Friday prayers in Mecca and Medina are filled with parables of Omar, the second Caliph, who was known for simple living and humility. They should be a clear message for the royal family."

Recently a group of university professors in Jeddah watched television in disgust as one of the country's young princes, Abdulaziz, was shown touring Disneyland.

"They're cutting my salary 30 percent, and I'm forced to watch this kid in Disneyland," one of them said.

Oxford on America.

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NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Alcoa	27.00	26.75	26.75	+1/4	
AT&T	26.00	25.75	25.75	+1/4	
IBM	110.00	109.75	109.75	+1/4	
Intel	110.00	109.75	109.75	+1/4	
Johnson & Johnson	27.00	26.75	26.75	+1/4	
Merck	27.00	26.75	26.75	+1/4	
Pharmacia	27.00	26.75	26.75	+1/4	
Roche	27.00	26.75	26.75	+1/4	
Schering	27.00	26.75	26.75	+1/4	
Smith Barney	27.00	26.75	26.75	+1/4	
Wells Fargo	27.00	26.75	26.75	+1/4	

Dow Jones Bond Averages					
	Close	Chg.		Close	Chg.
Bonds	74.74	+0.17			
Utilities	74.88	+0.17			
Industrials	74.88	+0.17			

Dow Jones Averages					
	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Industrials	1274.25	1285.11	1274.25	1285.11	+10.86
Utilities	1274.25	1285.11	1274.25	1285.11	+10.86
Composite	1274.25	1285.11	1274.25	1285.11	+10.86

NYSE Diaries					
	Close	Prev.		Close	Prev.
Advanced	100	99			
Declined	100	99			
Unchanged	100	99			
Total Issues	100	99			
New High	100	99			
New Low	100	99			
Volume up	100	99			
Volume down	100	99			

NYSE Index					
	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Composite	1274.25	1285.11	1285.11	+10.86	
Industrials	1274.25	1285.11	1285.11	+10.86	
Utilities	1274.25	1285.11	1285.11	+10.86	
Finance	1274.25	1285.11	1285.11	+10.86	

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.					
	Buy	Sell	Chg.		
May 15	151,394	45,557	1,058		
May 16	171,341	23,512	1,774		
May 17	207,871	69,429	2,455		
May 18	212,519	71,519	1,741		

Thursday's NYSE Closing					
	Vol. of 4 P.M.	Prev. 4 P.M. vol.	Prev. consolidated close		
NYSE	77,738,888	104,222,888	125,442,128		

Standard & Poor's Index					
	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Industrials	284.24	283.24	283.24	+1.00	
Utilities	81.24	81.24	81.24	+0.00	
Finance	102.24	102.24	102.24	+0.00	
Composite	102.24	102.24	102.24	+0.00	

AMEX Diaries					
	Close	Prev.		Close	Prev.
Advanced	100	99			
Declined	100	99			
Unchanged	100	99			
Total Issues	100	99			
New High	100	99			
New Low	100	99			
Volume up	100	99			
Volume down	100	99			

AMEX Sales					
	4 P.M. volume	Prev. 4 P.M. volume	Prev. consolidated volume		
AMEX	1,222,888	1,222,888	1,222,888		

NASDAQ Index					
	Close	Chg.		Close	Chg.
Composite	267.24	+1.00			
Industrials	267.24	+1.00			
Utilities	267.24	+1.00			
Finance	267.24	+1.00			
Technology	267.24	+1.00			

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
AT&T	26.00	25.75	25.75	+1/4	
IBM	110.00	109.75	109.75	+1/4	
Intel	110.00	109.75	109.75	+1/4	
Johnson & Johnson	27.00	26.75	26.75	+1/4	
Merck	27.00	26.75	26.75	+1/4	
Pharmacia	27.00	26.75	26.75	+1/4	
Roche	27.00	26.75	26.75	+1/4	
Schering	27.00	26.75	26.75	+1/4	
Smith Barney	27.00	26.75	26.75	+1/4	
Wells Fargo	27.00	26.75	26.75	+1/4	

AMEX Stock Index					
	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
AMEX	274.8	273.7	274.7	+1.0	

NYSE Higher in Broad Advance

NEW YORK — The stock market recorded a broad gain Thursday, renewing its recent rally with a push from falling interest rates.

The Dow Jones average of 30 industrials rose 4.53 points to 1,278.05, bringing its gain since May 1 to 36 points. Some broader market measures reached record highs for the third or fourth time in the past five sessions.

Volume on the New York Stock Exchange slowed to 99.42 million shares from 106.12 million Wednesday.

Advancing issues outnumbered declining ones by nearly 2 to 1.

On Wednesday, Bankers Trust of New York lowered its prime lending rate from 10 1/4 percent to 10 percent. The market responded erratically to the news at first, partly because no other banks joined in the move. But analysts said the lower rate probably would spread in the banking industry soon.

Expectations persist on Wall Street that the Federal Reserve might soon relax its credit policy, through actions such as a reduction of its discount rate — the charge it imposes on loans to private financial institutions.

The hope on Wall Street is that lower rates will stimulate a revival of economic growth, which has been sluggish lately.

Optimism on the score got a boost Thursday morning from the Commerce Department's report that housing starts rose 1.6 percent in April to their highest level in a year.

Signal Cos. rose 1 1/4 to 40 1/4 and Allied Corp. picked up 1 to 41. The two companies plan a \$5-billion merger.

Among other actively traded blue chips, International Business Machines gained 1/4 to 129 1/4.

U.S. M-1 Up \$2.1 Billion

NEW YORK — M-1, the narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, shot up \$2.1 billion in early May, the Federal Reserve Board said Thursday.

The Fed said M-1 rose to a seasonally adjusted \$777.6 billion in the week ended May 6 from a revised \$755.5 billion the previous week. The previous week's figure originally was reported as \$755.2 billion.

M-1 includes cash in circulation, checking-type deposits in banking institutions and non-bank travelers checks.

American Telephone & Telegraph 1/4 to 23 1/4, and Exxon 1/4 to 51 1/4.

Exxon said it will continue a stock repurchase program under which it has bought back more than 100 million of its shares since July 1983.

Tokheim fell 3/4 to 17 1/4. The company, which manufactures equipment for gasoline stations, said it expects lower earnings for the current quarter and fiscal year. It cited mergers and restructuring strategies among some of the energy companies that are its largest customers.

Hewlett-Packard, which reported lower quarterly profits, dropped 1 1/4 to 37 1/4.

Standard & Poor's index of 400 industrials rose 1.07 to 205.27, and S&P's 500-stock composite index was up 1.12 to 185.66.

The Nasdaq composite index for the over-the-counter market gained 1.42 to 289.75. At the American Stock Exchange, the market value index closed at 229.43, up .70.

HOW HUGE PROFITS WERE MADE on a New York Stock Exchange "short"

When COMMODORE was sailing in euphoric seas, selling above \$70 (before a 2-1 split), our researchers sent out distress signals urging national souls "to short CBU," floating the 45 or more "funny" that had scrambled up the gang-plank of prevailing opinion. The law of contrary reason triumphed; CBU capped below \$10.

We are not purveyors of pessimism. Since late 1981, approximately 90% of stocks recommended as "buys" subsequently advanced. As a corollary, 92% of equities we categorized as "shorts" bucked, among them APPLE, COLECO AND TANDY, each of which we dissected during their erratic glory.

As contrarians, we urge readers to buy into weakness, to sell into strength, to invest in bona-fide emerging shares with the quality of assets and romance, corporations such as a recently recommended energy stock that gushed 600% in a brief time span despite the "oil glut."

It may be illuminating to note that in 1982, when the Dow was being mauled at the 790 level, we stunned the "Street" prophesying that the "DJI WILL TOUCH 1,000 BEFORE HITTING 750," updating our target to 2,000 after the magical 1,000 became reality. The past is prologue, the epilogue has yet to be written.

Our forthcoming letter reviews the "Big Board" equities that appear to be classic "shorts." As a piece de resistance, C.G.R. focuses upon a low-priced Venture Capital corporation with the dynamics to vault, having introduced a "working concept" that could revolutionize the merchandising of wine.

For your complimentary copy, please write to or telephone...

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May 17, 1985

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David Byrne: Jaywalker Between High Art and Low

The following is excerpted from an article in The New York Times Magazine.

by Ken Emerson

PEROXIDE and black leather. The elevator at Manhattan's Hard Rock Cafe is crammed with members of rock groups trooping their colors. A live radio broadcast has just ended, and musicians are descending. Cheap Trick, Joan Jett's Blackhearts, and dressed against the back of the car, a tall, thin man whose short, dark hair makes him look at once adolescent and ascetic. His somber designer suit may be high fashion, but the ballpoint pen protruding from his breast pocket is definitely high-school nerd. Clearly, he doesn't belong in this gaggle of pop notoriety. But, out on the street, two young women squeal and one asks for his autograph. Nonplussed but polite, he scribbles "David Byrne" and hastens into the night.

A few weeks later, on a bright March afternoon, no one at the Brooklyn Museum appears to recognize the 32-year-old lead singer, songwriter and guitarist of the rock group Talking Heads, even though he is gazing up at a life-size cutout of himself. The white silhouette is part of a construction, entitled "Heads Will Roll," by Robert Longo, one of the young artists lumped together as Neo-Expressionists.

A museum is as likely a place for Byrne to be found as the Hard Rock Cafe, because he straddles two worlds: pop music and the avant-garde. Over the course of 10 years and seven albums (an eighth, as yet untitled, is scheduled for release early this summer), the Talking Heads have evolved from austere minimalists into exuberant eclectics. In the process, they have established themselves as the most consistently imaginative white rock band in America, whose highly stylized presentation owes more to the visual arts than to the gaudy theatrics of pop performance. It's a thinking man's band that makes rock-and-roll intellectually intriguing in a way it has seldom been since the late 1960s.

Byrne's lyrics have, from the beginning, shied from the cerebral and the surreal, with side trips into the schizoid. In the very first song he wrote, "Psycho Killer," the protagonist talks to himself in formal French because, Byrne thought, "it seemed a natural deduction that a psychotic killer would imagine himself as very refined and use a foreign language to talk to himself."

The incongruity of introducing French into what otherwise might seem a movie musical is typical of the Talking Heads. Because their work is so complex and quirky, they are not superstars. Although one of their albums, "Speaking in Tongues," has sold slightly more than one million copies in the United States, they usually sell half that many. (Compare those figures to 9.5 million

for Prince's album, "Purple Rain.") But Talking Heads' audience has steadily expanded, and, recently, still more converts have been won by "Stop Making Sense," a Talking Heads concert film, directed by Jonathan Demme, which received the National Society of Film Critics award for best documentary of 1984. It has disseminated an indelible image of Byrne, his eyes popping and his Adam's apple bobbing to the beat as he performs an elephantine yet agile dance in an immense white suit.

Byrne, independently of Talking Heads, has another audience as well. In 1981, the choreographer Twyla Tharp presented an 80-minute dance, "The Catherine Wheel," set to an original score he composed and performed with a variety of musicians.

In January, at New York's Public Theater, Byrne put on a performance piece, "The Tourist Way of Knowledge," at a benefit for Mabou Mines, the avant-garde theater troupe. Wearing a confederate nightgown, he performed a slide show, depicting a cross-country vacation, with a deadpan reading drawn, in part, from a diary he had written as a 10-year-old.

Byrne has also just released an album, "Music for the Kneecrabs," music and texts he has composed for Robert Wilson's epic opera, "The CIVIL WAR." Called "Knee Plays" because they function as "joints" between the opera's longer scenes — Wilson used similar devices in "Einstein on the Beach," his celebrated collaboration with the composer Philip Glass — these brief pieces are scored for brass ensemble and owe far more to contemporary avant-garde "serious music" than they do to rock 'n' roll.

"We are watching someone realize a very deep talent," says Glass. "It's highly unconventional, and that makes it interesting. I think he will be writing music that everyone is going to have to think of as concert music, and not just the Talking Heads." (Byrne, as well as the pop songwriter Paul Simon and the performance artist Laurie Anderson, is currently writing lyrics that Glass intends to set to music for an album of songs.)

"I think there's no contradiction between my doing 'The Knee Plays' and doing pop songs with Talking Heads," says Byrne. Indeed, his ability to work both sides of the street, to jaywalk, as it were, across the lines dividing high and low art, artistic integrity and commercial popularity, makes Byrne emblematic of a new generation of creative talent we've grown used to labeling, for want of a better tag, post-modernist.

ON a cold afternoon in a small, cluttered Greenwich Village rehearsal studio, the Talking Heads are practicing songs for their next album.

"It's so much fun to be able to relax and just play," says Tina Weymouth, 34, putting down her bass guitar during a break, "without feeling you have to be avant-garde all the

time. We spent so many years trying to be original that we don't know what original is anymore."

Indeed, the songs the band has just run through, occasionally consulting notebooks and scratch pads for the chord changes and lyrics, do sound surprisingly straightforward and, at times, even old-fashioned. One has the merry jingle of late 1950s rock 'n' roll — even if the disconcerting lyrics about a woman who literally levitates out of her suburban backyard. Another song slips in a little country-and-western sentimentality.

"The drugs of the '80s," jokes Chris Frantz, 33, from behind his black drum kit. "Sex and corn." He punctuates the wisecrack with a drum roll. In addition to being the drummer and offstage comedian of the group, Frantz is Tina Weymouth's husband and the father of their 2-year-old son, Robin.

The Talking Heads seem intent but relaxed as they put musical flesh on the bare bones of the demonstration tapes Byrne has recorded at home. Byrne, who reads music "only with extreme difficulty," usually roughs out these tapes with his voice and guitar and a rhythm box, an electronic device that can be set to repeat any desired drum beat. Byrne originates nearly all of Talking Heads' songs, but their arrangement and execution are definitely collaborative.

"I know what the chords are," says Jerry Harrison, 36, as he hesitates among several electric keyboards. "But I've got to change the end, where it ramps out."

"Did you like that when I held one note?" Byrne asks after improvising a guitar part. "Sounded like Delaney," Frantz volunteers, referring to a popular black band.

"But if it sounds like someone else —" Byrne trails off dubiously.

THE Talking Heads have sounded like nobody else from the very beginning, when they started playing together at the Rhode Island School of Design.

Born in Scotland, Byrne was reared, from the second grade, in Baltimore.

Like most teen-agers in the 1960s, Byrne fell under the spell of rock 'n' roll. For the first time, he began playing guitar in a local college coffeehouse, performing rock songs in a folk-music style and "comedy things — I'd play aggressive songs on the ukulele."

When it came time for college, Byrne hesitated between art and technical school, "because I was interested in the ideas of science and math, and I saw no difference between that and art." Byrne settled on RISD in 1970, but transferred after a year to a Baltimore art school before dropping out of college altogether.

He returned to the school of design to visit his friend Chris Frantz, still enrolled there. Together, they formed the Artistics (aka the Autistics), "a ragged, loud rock band," in Byrne's words, to play school dances.

By 1975, they were sharing an apartment

in New York with Frantz's girlfriend, Tina Weymouth, another student from the school of design, and working as a trio under the name Talking Heads. Tina Weymouth had performed in a hand-bell group at the 1964 New York World's Fair and had taught herself the guitar, but she had never played bass. "The whole idea of an unaccomplished bass player," she explains, "was that David and Chris could mold me. I already shared many of the same concepts, intellectually."

Some of those concepts were pretty raffish. Byrne explains that he became "fascinated by conceptual art. In particular, there was some that just used language. They'd just write a statement on the wall, and other ones would put out little pamphlets. There was a group called Art & Language that just talked all the time in print. And I thought that was pretty much the ultimate in refining and eliminating all the superficial stuff in art and being left with nothing but the idea. Which seemed to me an extension of the notion of art that established itself in the early part of the century — the whole notion of something being modern, of modern art, of the Bauhaus and all those kinds of things. That seemed to be taking it to its logical extreme, which made perfect sense to me."

In the beginning, recalls Frantz, their New York audiences "were painters and writers, almost exclusively." When, in 1977, they added a musician with more professional experience on keyboards and guitar, Jerry Harrison, he was an architect major from Harvard.

But the Talking Heads did not necessarily consider their music art, as opposed to rock-and-roll. "We crossed that line a long time ago," Tina Weymouth says. "We said, 'Look, we know we're in a sleazy business. We're not going to call ourselves artists.'"

Still, as Harrison explains, "because everyone in the band had studied visual arts, I think there was a certain applying of the way you make decisions about paintings to songs."

In the beginning, Talking Heads conformed to no one's idea of a rock 'n' roll band. "When we were playing clubs," Byrne says, "the typical rock stance was aggressive — black leather and shades and all that. We were deliberately going against that."

Talking Heads also dispensed with that old standby, sex appeal. "I must say I think it's just not in me," Byrne says, "to flout sex on stage. It's probably my upbringing, but it's something I've never been able to bring myself to do."

Indeed, the group rejected all the conventional wisdom — and razzle-dazzle — about rock 'n' roll stagecraft and just stood there, stock-still, wearing unprepossessing T-shirts or athletic shirts. "We threw out the idea of costumes, of lighting, of any kind of movement or gestures on stage," Byrne says.

The uncompromising severity of Talking



Continued on page 8 David Byrne.

And Fellini Sails On

by Thomas Quinn Curtiss

ROME — Not long ago a megalomaniac American tycoon wired his Roman staff: "Plan to be in Rome for two days. Want to meet with only two persons during my stay: the pope and Federico Fellini. Advise parties."

The parties politely declined, but the tale demonstrates Fellini's status as a celebrity today — comparable to that once held by Jean Cocteau in Paris or Noël Coward in London. He is the Eternal City's most famous citizen, a legendary personality.

In January he turned 65 and on his birthday he began work on his new film, "Ginger and Fred." In it he intends to expose the world of television in his free-wheeling manner as he pictured life along the Via Veneto in "La Dolce Vita" and mooncycled in "8½."

He has installed himself in a penthouse above Stage Five at Cinecittà the enormous Roman studio built at the command of Mussolini in the 1930s.

Here are his offices and living quarters, to which he retires during breaks in the shooting in an adjacent building. That vast building contains a series of sets for the production, including an immense auditorium where the Christmas Day TV spectacle, the film's climax, will be staged. There is also the atelier in which the Oscar-winning costume designer Danilo Donati oversees the wardrobe that clothes the large company.

Fellini has made most of his films in Cinecittà. The inventive director never went near the sea in filming his oceanic epic "E la Nave Va," substituting decor for real waves and sky. The vision in "Amerigo" of the Italian luxury liner departing on its maiden voyage in the summer twilight was another of the studio's trompe l'oeil feats.

"Ginger and Fred" grew from a proposal to do something for television. Instead Fellini is doing something about television for the cinema.

His scenario relates the reunion of a pair of former music-hall performers when they are engaged to provide a flash of nostalgia in a Christmas television revue by reviving their number, popular in yesterday, in which they imitate the sleek dancing and interplay of Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire.

Both vaudeville artists quit the boards long ago. She (Giulietta Masina) has married and raised a family and he (Marcello Mastroianni) is hawking encyclopedias in his seedy middle age. The strange ways of this new form of show business bewilder them and its rush and bustle sweeps them aside. They are allotted no dressing room, but their pride in professionalism is still strong so they rehearse their act in a public washroom. Even there a TV set flickers and grows.

The other morning found Fellini supervising the scene of the lavatory rehearsal, in which his stars, cramped in an overcoat and change from cheap street clothes into evening finery and try out some fancy dancing steps.

The movie maestro, more than six feet tall and of stout figure, wrapped in an overcoat and muffled with a checkered hat posed jauntily on his head, had the appearance of a general about to order a charge. Rumors run that he has not decided on the conclusion of



Fellini and Masina on the set.

his script, that his screenplay is unfinished. "Finished?" he laughed. "Finished with producer? We have had three and now the production is the hands of Alberto Grimaldi," he explained, musingly dodging the question. "The film will be finished in early June. We had an intermission as Giulietta fell and cracked a rib. She's recovered and all's well and running smoothly."

"My film is not an attack on television," said Fellini at lunch in his penthouse flat. "That would be as ridiculous as launching an attack on the force of gravity. We live today in a televisionized world. It is everywhere and for many millions it is everything; a substitute for literature, art, life."

"In its commercial aspect it is a witch's cauldron. Everything is cast into it: quiz shows, panel talks, news, political addresses, ruthless advertising, entertainment of all varieties, junk and once in a great while a flicker of creative urge. It has flooded contemporary society. It has conquered a world-wide audience, but it is a jungle without distinctive aim or purpose."

"An optimist?" he said later. "Yes, of course I'm an optimist. If I wasn't an optimist I wouldn't get up in the morning. One must participate in the happenings of one's times. Incidentally, working in television gives one a sense of freedom. It is as though one were writing not under one's signature but anonymously. One is liberated from being called to account personally, being lost in the multitude. My film is an affectionate critique of television which I hope will rid it of its internal confusion and lead it to some sense of taste and order."

Fellini began his career as a newspaper caricaturist. At the end of World War II he was employed in a fun shop in Rome where he drew cartoons and most of his customers were GIs.

"We were given set cartoons. For example, there was one of a GI fishing and catching a mermaid on his line. We artists drew in the

face of the GI customer. The price was four bucks. Probably four bucks was more than that now."

"One day a GI wearing dark glasses, his coat collar hiding his face and with his cap down to the bridge of his nose came in and said 'Draw me.' I told him to let me see his face. 'No, draw me like this.' So I did and when I was finished he threw off his cap and coat and took off his glasses. He was the cartoonist Saul Steinberg. We had worked for the same magazine before the war."

Giulietta Masina and Fellini recently celebrated the 42d year of their marriage. They met during the war when he was acting on radio programs and he was writing radio sketches. She has been the heroine of several of his other films — "La Strada," "Nights of Cabiria" and "Juliet of the Spirits" — but before that she had made a reputation as a stage actress and since has played in films under other directors.

Mastroianni is another veteran associate of Fellini's. He had a long stage career before entering films and was an assistant of Luciano Visconti, under whom he acted in the Italian productions of "A Streetcar Named Desire" and "Death of a Salesman." It was his performance as the world-weary publicist in "La Dolce Vita" that brought him international fame and he was subsequently in Fellini's "8½" and "City of Women."

Over the last two decades American producers have been urging Fellini to come to Hollywood and make a film in English there. He has resisted their offers and betrays no sign of changing his mind.

But he is to visit New York next month, when the Lincoln Center is presenting him with its "spicing tribute" with an evening of ceremonies and the showing of excerpts from his work. He will be the first director of European films to be so honored.

In Venice another tribute awaits him. During the film festival there in late summer he is to be presented with the Golden Lion of St. Mark for his cinematic achievements.

Making Music Can Hurt

by Bernard Holland

NEW YORK — Creating musical pleasure is causing musicians a lot of pain. Music may grant cathartic satisfactions few other human occupations match, but from many it is also exacting a heavy price — in chronic afflictions of muscles and tendons; a heavy incidence of coronary heart disease; and perhaps most worrisome of all in the debilitating burdens of mental stress, stage fright and the unremitting pressures to excel.

The problems are not new, and there has been good reason to hide them. A recent Australian study by Dr. Hunter Fry of 900 professional musicians indicated that half admitted playing with some kind of job-related hurt. It may be fair to estimate that many more of that 900 are keeping quiet. Jobs are relatively few, applicants many and competitive. A musician perceived as having problems doesn't work, and many seeking help are going out of town for it — to places where they are not known.

But in the past few years, physical and mental trauma among musicians is being talked about. Injuries to two highly visible concert pianists, Gary Graffman and Leon Fleisher, were widely publicized, and both cases have helped less illustrious, but equally afflicted, players to openly acknowledge their problems.

The medical and other scientific professions are becoming interested. Two conferences were held in Colorado last year, and this summer, performers, teachers, psychologists, doctors and physical therapists will gather at New York University to compare their findings. One of the organizers of the event, Dr. John Jake Kella, who has degrees in music and psychology and also plays the viola at the Metropolitan Opera, hopes the conference will be a clearing house for information now scattered around the world. It is called "Mind, Body and the Performing Arts" and runs from July 15 to 19.

So vague and complex is the revolving wheel of mental and bodily stress that deciding which causes which may never be established. Some harm to the body seems the product of bad training and working conditions, also the basic unnaturalness of holding, stroking, rumpling or blowing different instruments. Senza Sordino, the official publication of the International Conference of Symphony and Opera Musicians (Icosm), catalogs such complaints as fiddler's neck, flutist's jaw, bassoonist's left index finger, violinist's jaw displacement, horn player's palsy, cymbal player's shoulder, tuba lips, guitar nipples and harpist's cramp. Dental problems mean big troubles for brass and wind players. The bopper is threatened by a certain fungus often found growing inside his instrument.

Hearing loss is widespread among orchestral musicians, not to mention rock players. Close proximity to orchestra pits and amplification are causes of deafness, and string players, seated often a foot or two from brass and percussion instruments behind them, defend themselves as best they can. Ear plugs have become normal equipment for many, and in their scores one finds cues for brass entrances. A familiar added notation is

"plugs in" or "plugs out" or simply a warning to bend down in order to escape the blast. One Metropolitan Opera brass player jokes about the hush, the ebb, and the what-did-you-say's that spill the conversations between players during social hours.

One young woman, who recently quit playing the viola after seven years in a West Coast orchestra, remembers her early auditions for orchestra jobs as disasters. "I would play at about 10 percent of my ability. I took shakes, high pulse, memory loss. Then I took Inderol, a beta blocker, two and a half hours beforehand. I picked up the viola and waited for the old symptoms, but they never came."

Taking beta blockers steadily for a period of 40 weeks (roughly the length of many symphony seasons) and then stopping suddenly can induce heart attacks and may even kill asthmatics. Indeed, for low-blood-pressure sufferers, beta-blockers can be very dangerous. Small doses judiciously taken seem to cause little damage, but doctors are worried about the uncontrolled use. Users of beta blockers usually get the drug from others, not by prescription. Washington Square may sell its marijuana, Rivington Street its heroin, but the prevalent street pill being peddled across from Lincoln Center is the beta blocker — indeed, this writer saw a bottle of it in a Juilliard professor's classroom cabinet.

SOME orchestras have experimented with an effective but obtrusive solution — plastic motorcycle shields placed on the backs of chairs to deflect sound. There has been little or no militancy on noise problems from the American Federation of Musicians, however. John Glasel, president of New York's Local 802, says that Icosm, the orchestral offshoot of the AFM, is doing studies on workplace conditions, but that finding jobs is the union's primary interest at the moment.

Frederick Zenone, Icosm's chairman and a musician in the National Symphony, is very tactful about the resistance of some music directors and managements toward shields. "It's unfair to say they are insensitive," he says, "but they are very concerned about the visual messages that these shields might convey to an audience." Zenone says the union will be more militant when it has done more research.

Whether it is stress or the general hazards of the occupation, musicians don't seem to live as long as other people. One study based on death records kept between 1959 and 1967 by a national musicians' union, showed that the average age of death was a shocking 54 years old as opposed to 69 nationwide. The study covered all fields of music, classical and popular.

The very act of playing some instruments puts great burdens on the heart. A study of 45 brass players showed young hearts working much harder to produce the necessary air pressure. Cardiac arrhythmias were particularly frequent among horn players. Dr. Leonard Eisman, who is physician on tour both to the New York Philharmonic and the National Symphony, notices heavier incidence of high blood pressure, rapid heart action and coronary attacks than in other professions. Studies have shown that noise adversely affects blood pressure and can induce anger and aggression.

Scientists are also becoming interested in the peculiar mental stresses of a symphonic player's life. Orchestras are by nature democratic, and musicians spend much of their lives adapting week to week to the changing and often contrary instructions of visiting conductors. Rehearsals, says Dr. Edgar Coons, one of the organizers of this summer's NYU conference, require unremitting vigilance in matters of ensemble and intonation. The frustrations of following orders. Both elements are thought to be major factors in creating abnormal stress.

That conductors and certain star performers are noted for their longevity may have to do with the psychological health enjoyed by those in command. Conductors also profit from the constant exercising of the upper body.

Principal players entrusted with solos, students preparing for examinations, and most especially players auditioning for orchestra jobs battle unusual pressure, and some are seeking pharmaceutical relief. Euphoric or

relaxing drugs usually raise the spirits but depress performance skills. But the so-called beta blockers — used normally in the treatment of cardiac problems — have shown an amazing ability to calm the nerves without affecting motor function.

THE medical approach to physical problems is attracting a new field of research and treatment. Dr. Fred Hochberg belongs to a team of orthopedic surgeons, rheumatologists, neuro-physiologists, physical therapists and musicians at Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston. The unit has treated 500 musicians in the last four and a half years and is concerned not only with practical treatment but in finding out exactly what happens physiologically when tendons and joints become inflamed.

"The largest group of the musicians we see have been pianists, although violinists are catching up," says Hochberg. "Most often there is pain in the right arms of pianists and the left arms of violinists. Pianists, moreover, are experiencing pain in the fourth and fifth fingers of the right hand, while with violinists and guitarists, it is the same fingers in the left hand."

The exacerbating culprit is overuse of the body, he says. "We had a young man who watched the Van Cliburn competition on television and was so impressed by how one contestant played with his fourth and fifth fingers that he tried to learn how to do it himself — in one night. Disorders seem also to result from shifting to a new instrument, changes in technique, having to play, for example, on a cello piano or a new size guitar. Then there is music which asks much — perhaps too much of the player. 'The Barber Piano Sonata,' says Hochberg, 'ought to bear a warning from the surgeon general.'"

The problems lie often in the small muscles that spread the hands, says Hochberg. "You can usually cover the problem with a half-dollar piece," he says. "Eighty-eight percent of these are curable with drugs, 90

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FOR FUN AND PROFIT

The Traveling Woman:
Still Not Quite Equal

by Roger Collis

A woman executive was running a press conference one evening in a suite at a major hotel in London. The press information hadn't arrived so she went to check at the front desk. She was not allowed to go back upstairs, even after she had explained the situation. The hotel staff insisted on calling her client, who had to come to identify her.

This tale is told by Gail Brewer, director of specialty markets at Ramada Inns to make her point that the main problems women face when traveling on business are those of attitudes rather than amenities. "Women don't want special treatment like pastel guest rooms and exclusive women's floors," Brewer says, "just equal service to that provided for their male counterparts. We try to make them feel like business people."

Most frequent women travelers have similar anecdotes of demeaning experiences. A classic is when a woman checks into a hotel with a male colleague. The receptionist smiles and says "Yes, sir" to the man, assuming that they are traveling together and want a double room. Another is when a woman is asked to prove she is a registered guest when trying to get in the lounge for a drink, especially if it has an intimate atmosphere.

But such incidents are becoming rarer as hotels recognize the growing importance to their business of the business woman, a phenomenon they can no longer afford to ostracize. According to the U.S. Travel Data Service in Washington, women now account for 34 percent of all business travelers, compared with 18 percent in 1979; and their number is increasing at a rate three times that of men. By the end of the century, women are expected to comprise 50 percent of the business travel market.

Many hotels are now catering for the simpler and more obvious needs of the traveling woman, such as providing full-length mirrors and closets, skirt hangers, shower caps, bath gels, and ironing boards, hair dryers, cutting tools, sewing kits and bathroom lights bright enough to apply makeup. Women need a fast and reliable laundry service that does not press blouses as they would a man's shirt and charge three times as much.

Security is a major concern for the woman traveler. This means good lighting in hallways and parking lots, and dead-bolt locks, chains and peepholes in doors. It's a good idea for a solo woman to ask for a room close to an elevator with easy access to the lobby, so as to avoid running the gamut of long corridors and elevator rides at night. (It also makes sense to avoid places with discos and late-night entertainment, and if you attend a business conference to stay in a different hotel.)

Hotels are becoming increasingly aware of the danger of giving out room numbers to strangers. But there are still egregious examples of a desk clerk bawling out a room number when a guest arrives. People listen and it's an invitation for unwelcome callers. Computer-generated plastic keys that bear no numbers are replacing the old variety that you have to ask for at the desk. But all this is of no avail if security is lax on the switchboard.

Gail Brewer recalls that when she stayed recently at the Berkshire Place in New York, she only discovered the hotel was giving out her room number when told by a woman caller. "I had no idea. A lot of the elegant hotels feel that they treat all their guests the same and so don't need to do any staff training. But you never know what those employees are saying unless the management has made an effort to tell them what is important."

Ramada undertook a training program for the staff of its U.S. properties in 1982 and its 17 European hotels the following year. Says Brewer, "We have trained our restaurant employees to give the wine list to the woman if she asks for it and make sure she tastes the wine. If they are unsure who is the host, they must place the check in the middle of the table. We have found that single diners are more comfortable if they are placed around the edge of the room."

According to Brewer, the rule at Ramada is never to set a drink in front of a single woman guest unless she has ordered it. The procedure is to tell the woman that a man would like to buy her a drink. Then it's up to her whether she accepts or would rather be left alone. "A lot of hotels are now serving drinks out in the lobby area where a woman feels more comfortable. You can sit there,

read a paper, have a glass of wine and be a little part of what's going on. It's very difficult in a darkened lounge to feel you're not wearing a sign that says, 'please pick me up.' And you don't have to drink in your room alone," Brewer says.

Other hotel chains, such as Best Western, Hyatt and Marriott, have put their staff through similar awareness programs to help them better serve women travelers. Sheraton has introduced a credit card "exclusively for ladies" for use in their hotels and introduce women guests to the barman, head waiter and other key staff in order to make them feel more at home.

But many experienced women travelers are skeptical about "positive discrimination."

Problems relate
more to attitudes
than amenities

"They find it patronizing and are not convinced that they have many more problems than men when they're on the road. 'I think the less successful women are, the more problems they have,' says Serena Allott, travel editor of Working Woman magazine. "You're treated as you behave yourself. It's very much a question of attitude. I've never had a problem in any hotel."

Barbara Scott, managing director of International Graphic Press in London, agrees. "If I go to the Savoy and I'm not behind the pillar, I just assume it's a mistake and ask to move somewhere else. I never assume it was done on purpose, because that would really make it my problem, wouldn't it? It's your own attitude. Things that make me mad are exactly the same things that would make a man mad, like having your hand baggage weighed and being bumped off a flight."

According to Margaret Heraty, an independent transport consultant and adviser to the World Bank, "Women's problems in travel are simply an intensification of daily problems, the things you find every day of the week permeated. It used to be the case that one was always overlooked for drinks on a plane. I think I get slightly better service from stewards. Things have improved enormously. But women traveling for the first time are experiencing problems, but maybe the problems that men have always had. They just make more of a meal out of it."

Sara Barnett, a feature writer on the Daily Mail in London, who started traveling on business about nine months ago, says, "It's better than I expected, but there are still improvements to be made." She finds English hotels are "more chauvinistic" than those in New York and the Far East, where service is much the same. Her particular gripe is male chambermaids in Hong Kong who put out her nightdress, not being able to get a hot breakfast in her room, and not being taken seriously by hotel staff when she wants to file copy by telex.

Serena Allott is impressed with the treatment she gets in the Far East. "I've always been treated with immaculate courtesy. Even in the Middle East, if you maintain the standards of dress — if you are seen to be a business woman — they treat you apart from other women, a kind of third sex."

"The more 'Third World' the country, the better I'm accepted," Heraty says. "There are more problems with people from your own culture. For example, a client or a colleague who is perfectly well behaved in the office will suddenly become a raving lecher when you take him off a plane with a couple of gin and tonics and show him a palm tree."

But according to Allott, "Not every man you meet is desperate to get you into bed. There are women also looking for a fling." An observation that seems to be confirmed by a recent survey by Executive Travel, a British magazine, which finds that women are markedly bolder than men when it comes to casual flirtations on route.

Top hotels can often be the most stuffy. A smartly dressed business woman went in to the Ritz in London on her way to the bar. She was accosted by the hall porter who was reluctant to let her through. Finally, she flung at him: "I've come to see Mario." "Mario?" you should have told me you wanted the barman and not the bar," he replied with ineffable disdain.

Chicago: A Spectator's Dream

by Andrew H. Malcolm

CHICAGO — My favorite place in Chicago is, technically, not within the city limits. But Chicago being Chicago, being outside the normal boundaries of the law a few feet, or even a couple of yards, becomes a minor technicality. The favored place is where the Kennedy Expressway crosses the Tri-State Tollway which crosses the Des Plaines River which crosses U.S. 12 and 45 which cross the railroad tracks which cross the final glide path of so many jets thundering toward the runways of O'Hare International Airport, the world's busiest.

Every day all day, every night all night, cars, planes, trucks, trains, motorcycles and even pedestrians flow through that sprawling intersection like blood coursing through the arteries of the heartland, of which Chicago still reigns as the square-shouldered capital. It is an awesome, noisy, smelly spectacle of movement that is a symbol for the many sights that make the nation's third-largest city a spectator's dream.

Other cities are larger, may be more refined at times, offer a larger array of better restaurants, more culture, perhaps, or more obvious sites that attract tourists. But none present the same brawny mix of extraordinary ordinary sights — weather, politics, races, imagination, corruption and athletics. They clash and mingle here where the broad prairies that are the world's most fertile collection of farm fields meet the vast Great Lakes that are the world's largest collection of fresh water.

It is the same 228 square miles that has given the world Al Capone, the first name in American gangsterdom, and Mother Cabrini, the first name in American sainthood; bomb-throwing anarchists and bomb-making scientists; Cracker Jack and deep-dish pizza; Saul Alinsky and Jane Addams; Jesse Jackson and Richard J. Daley, the utopian first suburb and the riotous 1968 Democratic Convention; Ebony magazine and Playboy; the Ferris Wheel and the zipper.

Chicago — the name comes from the Indian word for a smelly swamp onion once found hereabouts — is fascinating just being itself. The city was invented in 1837 for reasons of transport — boat, train and, later, plane. And it hasn't lost that prominence.

The seven straining railroad stations of yesterday, where countless celebrities were photographed boarding and debarking for millions of presumably eager readers elsewhere, have dwindled now to two cavernous hulks. But in their place is O'Hare, named for Lieutenant Commander Edward (Butch) O'Hare, a local Congressional Medal of Honor winner who was, appropriately enough, a flier. One day during World War II he singlehandedly took on a wing of Japanese bombers attacking an American ship. Today, Japanese planes land at O'Hare every day.

Calling O'Hare an airport is like calling the Queen Elizabeth II a boat. Every year the 10-square-mile aviation megalomaniac of O'Hare, whose confines were annexed into the city by Mayor Daley despite being in the midst of suburbs, is temporary home to nearly 700,000 flights and more than 43 million travelers from all over the world. The airfield, which is on the site of an old

ORchard (hence the ORD still on Chicago-bound luggage tags), is actually a self-contained city in a building complex with a shifting daily population as big as Syracuse. Just an average day at O'Hare will see 400 more planes come and go than there are minutes.

The city is also the cradle of modern architecture, having produced or nurtured such innovative architects as Frank Lloyd Wright, Louis H. Sullivan, Ludwig Mies van der Rohe and William LeBaron Jenney. Jenney figured there must be a way to build buildings so that they used smaller amounts of expensive ground space and more of the free vertical space. And so he invented the skyscraper.

Although Jenney's first product here, the Home Insurance Building, is gone now, many other architectural examples, new and old, remain mixed throughout Chicago's bustling downtown Loop area. The sights range from the Monadnock Building of 1891 to the twin combs of Marina City of 1964, both along Dearborn Street. To look down on it all, there is the 94th-floor observatory of the John Hancock Building on North Michigan Avenue or the 1034-floor skydeck of the Sears Tower, both of which on some days are literally lost in the clouds.

RIDING among the towering structures is easily accomplished with the return of summer by boarding a rush-hour commuter ferry at the Michigan Avenue bridge over the Chicago River. It runs down the narrow waterway past underground cafes to the Chicago & North Western Railroad station.

Pedestrians can spend days exploring the city beneath the Loop, the relatively square system of elevated subway tracks that once defined downtown. They can also take one of the walking tours that the Chicago Architecture Foundation organizes daily around downtown architectural highlights. Or visit one of the battalions of famed museums — the Art Institute, the Field Museum of Natural History, the Adler Planetarium, the Shedd Aquarium or, slightly farther away, the Museum of Science and Industry, with a submarine, a spacecraft and 2,000 post-and-touch exhibits.

Or they can stroll North Michigan Avenue, a magnificent mile of stores, hotels and shops. On the river at one end of the walk is the huge Wrigley Building, an illuminated white tribute to the chewing gum nickels that built it. At the other end is the grand old Drake Hotel and the Oak Street beach, a popular summertime lunch-hour, people-watching place.

In between is the old Water Tower, a sandstone relic that made it through Chicago's devastating 19th-century fire, and the newer Water Tower Place, a 74-story marble mausoleum with a seven-story atrium mall, 11 restaurants, 4 movies and 111 stores.

The indoor facilities protect shoppers from all of Chicago's many weathers. They clash here so often that most local weather reports give several area temperatures and it is not uncommon for them to differ by 20 or 30 degrees as various weather systems vie for meteorological dominance over a metropolitan area that contains some seven million souls sprawled over parts of three states. At the same time the same city can be experi-



Chicago's lakefront and skyline.

encing rain in one part, bright sun in another and snow in a third.

The visible impact can vary so much that in one storm last winter the snow ranged from two inches on Chicago's South Side to 19 inches to the northwest, which taxed even O'Hare's vaunted snow-removal crews and, true to Chicago's role as transport hub, crippled much of the nation's air traffic elsewhere.

The winds play a major role in Chicago's climate (one radio station is called WIND). The gusty air movements free Chicago from the kind of accumulated pollution that regularly turns Los Angeles brown, even if sometimes the winds prompt Chicago pedestrians to struggle closer to the horizontal than the vertical. And Lake Michigan has its strong meteorological effects too. A vast deep body of water, it helps cool downtown in summer and provides moisture for snow come winter and an obstacle-free natural highway for Canada's Arctic air masses to fall south more forcefully.

Sport fishing is coming back on the lake. And boating never left. Few cities can rival Chicago's view on summer Sundays when the yellow sun burns brightly on the azure lake, dotted by hundreds of brightly colored sails and pleasure craft on comfortable cruises and in regular regattas.

FOR marine-minded visitors, the same ferries that haul commuters bound for the railroad station at rush hour turn themselves into lakefront cruise ships at other hours. This proves most spectacular for the spectator on the water on clear summer evenings when the bright orange and blue prairie sunsets fade to star-speckled blackness.

Chicago, thanks to a series of turn-of-the-century lawsuits initiated by A. Montgomery Ward, a conservationist who also turned his attention to commercial pursuits, does not have to reclaim its priceless waterfront from rotting wharves and warehouses. It has preserved the area as practically a 20-square-mile-long park lined with smooth, paved bicycle and jogging paths, marinas, athletic fields, parks, picnic grounds, barbecue pits and beaches whose fair-weather scenes, smells and patrons provide revealing insights into the ethnic mix of the Midwest's capital.

Chicago, a city of three million where minorities are now a majority, is really less a

single city than a vast collection of disparate neighborhoods with their own languages, traditions, signs, foods and needs conveniently arrayed on Chicago's grid map by numbers. In locating places in Chicago, residents will say, for example, something is thirty-two hundred north and eight hundred west. With about 800 street numbers to the mile, this means a place roughly four miles north of the Loop and a mile from the lake.

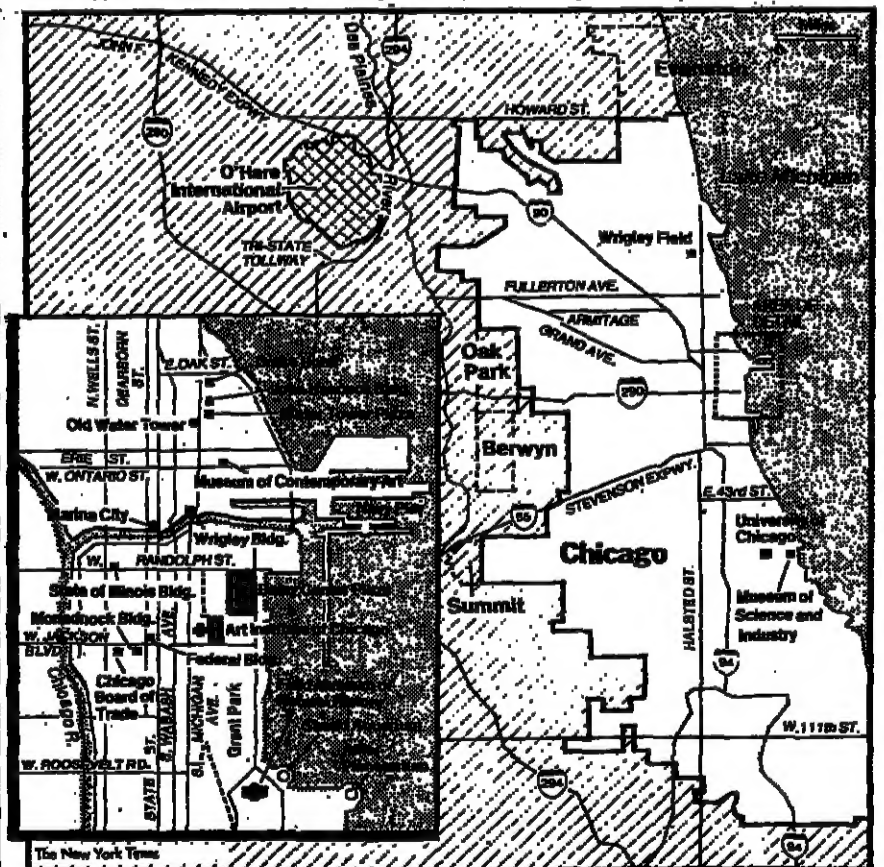
The mayors who have succeeded in managing this conglomeration of centrifugal forces — and only Democrats held the office during the last half-century — have done so by acting as power brokers among the shifting alliances and the frequently feuding political princes of Chicago's 50 wards.

This brand of take-no-prisoners politics produces a tough breed of politician. A Chicago alderman once confessed he needed physical exercise but didn't like jogging because in that sport you couldn't hit anyone. The columnist Mike Royko, like many city residents inured to the corruption that traditionally greases Chicago's wheels — and palms — once suggested that the city's municipal motto, *urbis in horto* (city in a garden) be changed to *ubi est meat* (where's mine?).

Chicago's professional teams have enjoyed some luck in recent seasons, the Bears (football), Cubs (baseball), White Sox (baseball) and Sting (soccer) advancing to playoff berths. And the Cubs' Wrigley Field, smack in the middle of a residential neighborhood on Addison Street (3600 North and 1060 West), is the lone remaining big league ball park without lights for night baseball.

There actually have been lawsuits filed and legislative debates heard on the issue, so strongly are emotions held on either side in Chicago. These clashes are certain to be renewed frequently as the new baseball commissioner, Peter Ueberroth, and television network officials from New York City open their annual offensives against a neighborhood of bleacher fans over the lightless venue of Wrigley Field, pitting themselves against bands of local fans and ballpark neighbors, who include Governor James R. Thompson. It should be a wonderful, marionette punch-in-the-nose struggle, mixing politics, television, power, money and a little blood. It's just the kind of sport that spectators in Chicago love to watch, certainly better than jogging.

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Making Music

Continued from page 7

lowed by physical therapy." Biofeedback — whereby response-measuring devices help retain patients to control their bodily activities — has been "incredibly effective therapy," says Julie Buffington, a psychiatric social worker for Local 802.

Dorothy Taubman, a piano teacher who reports great success in treating injured musicians, is openly skeptical of lasting medical cures. Bad habits, not overuse, are the enemy, she says. A number of her once-crippled pupils offer enthusiastic endorsements of the Taubman approach — which aims to eliminate pain through proper use of movement. Musicians with pain, says Taubman, can lose it — often in a matter of minutes — through the proper adjustments of hand, arm and finger.

Many of her pupils, she reports with hor-

ror, come to her from doctors who have prescribed surgery, drugs, physical therapy — or else advised them to find other professions. "No medical institutions can prove any lasting results," she says. "A flutist saw me after an orthopedist had wanted to break all the bones in her hand and put it in a cast."

The musician, Cynthia Ferris, says Taubman rid her of the pain in an hour and a half and that it has not recurred over three years. Kella offers a conciliatory viewpoint: "Medical intervention — cortisone injections or even surgery — is appropriate in a minority of cases," he says, "but the medical profession — which has often been so compartmentalized — is beginning to see the need for teams also made up of physical therapists, to change posture and movement, and psychologists, to examine self-image

and attitude toward music." Joseph Facis, the violinist, and Zohin Mehta, the conductor, are cited as musicians for whom surgery has succeeded.

The people who meet this summer at NYU will be considering dance and drama as well as music, but all the disciplines will probably agree with Dorothy Taubman that prevention is the answer, not cure on a piecemeal basis. Prevention comes a little late for the large numbers of professionals who are both bewildered and frightened by career-threatening disorders. These are the people who make dealing with the present a necessity. The other — and perhaps more pressing — problem is how in the future we can educate the best kind of performer under the least amount of stress.

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Dropping Out on Buang's Beach

by Christine Chapman

LA UNION, Philippines — For travelers to the Philippines who want a respite from frenetic Manila, the beaches along the northwest coast of the mountain province La Union lure the South China Sea-lovers. From the southernmost corner of the province and the black-sand beaches of Agoo, north along the coast, to the golden beaches of Buang are several seaside resorts. Living is cheap, the Filipinos gracious, the sunsets glorious, the night life, according to taste, rowdy or quiet.

There's a Somerset Maugham feeling to the place of slightly seedy, easygoing comfort. A handful of expatriate dropouts, mainly Americans, has chosen to settle here, at least during the dry season. A former California computer engineer said: "After 23 years in components, I wanted out." He has business interests on the beach and fumes that the minister of tourism recently rerouted flights from Manila into nearby San Fernando, diverting tourist trade to Agoo. The flight to San Fernando from Manila took 45 minutes; a bus or car trip takes five hours, but from the mountain summit capital of Baguio, it is only an 90 minutes by bus to the town of Buang. The scenery down from the mountains, with views of rice terraces, fertile valleys, and hidden villages, is one breathtaking surprise after another.

Although bad for business, its inaccessibility is part of the charm of the long sweep of Buang beach. During the week it is empty. Only a few children play on inner tubes in the sea. An occasional maledictor windsurfer becomes the focus of attention if there are no bigger sails to watch. Pump-

boats, the colorful canoe-like bancas fitted with outriggers, regularly ply the sea. Native women hawking fresh papaya, mango and watermelon stroll the beach, baskets balanced on their heads. Portable stands selling beads, shells and straw hats are set up in front of the hotels. The approach is usually self-sell unless a relentless businesswoman harps on the bargains she's offering.

FOR more varied shopping a 15-minute trip by jeepney into the pleasant provincial capital of San Fernando is a diversion. There is a crowded public market where the array of fruits, vegetables and fish creates a riot of color. Near the market are shops specializing in brand-name sports equipment and sports shirts, made in the Philippines for outlets abroad, at very low prices.

The questions that plague tourists elsewhere, what to see, what to buy, where to eat, narrow into a few basics at Buang: how often to leave the shade of palm trees to swim in even-clearer waters, which hotel is serving the barbecue that evening, where is the best music. For a short walk along the beach in either direction brings the wanderer to the Albatross Inn, Bali Hai or Crest Ola for food and entertainment. There are several places to stay along the beach, but a specific list is impossible as hotels close or change hands frequently.

Four hundred pesos a night, or \$20, will get a very comfortable air-conditioned room for two persons in the Albatross Inn. Rates at other hotels are similar, perhaps somewhat cheaper, depending on amenities like air-conditioning. There is a government tax that may or may not be included in the hotel rate. Ask when reserving.

On the beach the Albatross Inn is the class hotel. The management believes in maintenance. In late March the hotel was building a new palm-thatched bar and adding protective overhead thatching to the seafloor balcony, the vantage point for observing beach life. Built about 10 years ago in the Spanish style encircling a courtyard, the Albatross has only 20 rooms, some facing the beach, others the garden.

Rates may be somewhat higher during Easter Week when accommodations must be booked ahead at all of the hotels. Call the Philippine Tourism Authority in Manila for current information on what hotels are open (tel: 588191, 502809), or make arrangements through a travel agent in Manila. Weekends can be busy as American servicemen from Clark Air Base come to the beach with friends or families. The best season for Buang, say the expatriates, is December to June. A typhoon season begins in June and lasts into November. At other times the weather is consistently good.

MacArthur Highway, the road to La Union province, also leads north to mountainous Ilocos, childhood home of the "Great Ilocano," President Ferdinand Marcos. But his summer mansion is in popular Baguio, which can be reached in a one-hour flight from Manila. (If you have flown into the country on Philippine Air Lines, a round-trip flight within the country is discounted at 50 percent.) After visiting Baguio, take the 26-peso bus trip down the mountains to the sea and the beach at Buang. (The Albatross Inn, Buang, La Union, Philippines, tel: 2666168.)

Christine Chapman is a Tokyo-based writer who specializes in the arts and education.

DOONESBURY



May 16

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FINANCIAL									
US T. BONDS (HANS)									
in millions of \$ of 100 cts.									
9/22	82.14	Jun	72.68	92.61	92.60	92.63	+10		
9/23	82.14	Jul	72.68	92.61	92.60	92.63	+10		
9/24	82.14	Aug	72.68	92.61	92.60	92.63	+10		
9/25	82.17	Dec	71.67	91.79	91.79	91.79	+12		
9/26	82.17	Jan	71.67	91.79	91.79	91.79	+12		
9/27	82.01	Jan	71.67	91.79	91.79	91.79	+12		
9/28	82.00	Feb	70.86	90.86	90.86	90.86	+14		
9/29	82.00	Mar	70.86	90.86	90.86	90.86	+14		
9/30	82.00	Apr	70.86	90.86	90.86	90.86	+14		
9/31	82.00	May	70.86	90.86	90.86	90.86	+14		
19 YR. TREASURY (CST)									
Pro. Day Open Int. 47,955 up 97 1/2									
90-100 per 100 = 22nds of 100 cts									
8/23	79.9	Jun	82.13	83.2	83.2	83.2	+17		
8/24	79.9	Jul	82.13	83.2	83.2	83.2	+17		
8/25	79.9	Aug	82.13	83.2	83.2	83.2	+17		
8/26	79.13	Dec	81.27	81.23	81.24	81.23	+13		
8/27	79.13	Jan	81.27	81.23	81.24	81.23	+13		
8/28	79.13	Feb	81.27	81.23	81.24	81.23	+13		
8/29	79.13	Mar	81.27	81.23	81.24	81.23	+13		
8/30	79.13	Apr	81.27	81.23	81.24	81.23	+13		
8/31	79.13	May	81.27	81.23	81.24	81.23	+13		
Est. Sales									
Pro. Sales 22,043									
Pro. Day Open Int. 47,955 up 5,341									

55.50	55.00	OT	63.00	63.00	63.70	+1.60
Prev. Settle						
56.50	56.00	OT	64.00	64.00	64.70	+1.60
Prev. Settle						
NEATING OIL (NYMEX)						
100.00 gal. cents per gal.						
70.00	70.00	Jul	70.00	70.75	70.14	-1.40
70.20	69.35	Jul	69.75	69.00	69.19	-2.10
70.30	68.20	Aug	68.25	70.00	70.00	+1.80
70.40	67.00	Aug	67.00	68.00	68.00	+1.00
70.50	65.00	Aug	65.00	66.00	66.00	+1.00
71.10	71.20	Oct	72.10	72.10	71.90	-1.80
74.05	73.20	Nov	73.20	73.00	72.70	-1.50
74.10	73.20	Dec	73.20	73.00	72.70	-1.50
74.20	73.00	Feb	73.00	73.00	73.00	0.00
74.30	72.00	Mar	72.00	72.00	72.00	0.00
74.50	74.00	Apr	74.00	74.00	74.00	0.00
74.60	74.00	Apr	74.00	74.00	74.00	0.00
Prev. Settle						
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)						
100.00 gal. dollars per bbl.						
20.00	20.00	Jul	22.82	23.01	22.92	+3.40
20.20	20.00	Jul	21.12	22.01	22.10	+1.00
20.30	20.00	Jul	20.00	21.00	21.00	+1.00
20.57	24.25	Aug	24.22	24.72	24.55	+2.40
20.60	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
20.70	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
20.80	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
20.90	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
21.00	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
21.10	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
21.20	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
21.30	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
21.40	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
21.50	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
21.60	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
21.70	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
21.80	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
21.90	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
22.00	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
22.10	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
22.20	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
22.30	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
22.40	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
22.50	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
22.60	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
22.70	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
22.80	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
22.90	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
23.00	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
23.10	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
23.20	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
23.30	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
23.40	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
23.50	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
23.60	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
23.70	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
23.80	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
23.90	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
24.00	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
24.10	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
24.20	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
24.30	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
24.40	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
24.50	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
24.60	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
24.70	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
24.80	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
24.90	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
25.00	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
25.10	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
25.20	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
25.30	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
25.40	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
25.50	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
25.60	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
25.70	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
25.80	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
25.90	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
26.00	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
26.10	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
26.20	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
26.30	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
26.40	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
26.50	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
26.60	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
26.70	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
26.80	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
26.90	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
27.00	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
27.10	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
27.20	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
27.30	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
27.40	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
27.50	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
27.60	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
27.70	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
27.80	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
27.90	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
28.00	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
28.10	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
28.20	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
28.30	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
28.40	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
28.50	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
28.60	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
28.70	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
28.80	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
28.90	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
29.00	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
29.10	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
29.20	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
29.30	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
29.40	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
29.50	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
29.60	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
29.70	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
29.80	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
29.90	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
30.00	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
30.10	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
30.20	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
30.30	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
30.40	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
30.50	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
30.60	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
30.70	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
30.80	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
30.90	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
31.00	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
31.10	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
31.20	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
31.30	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
31.40	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
31.50	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
31.60	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
31.70	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
31.80	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
31.90	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
32.00	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
32.10	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
32.20	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
32.30	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
32.40	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
32.50	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
32.60	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
32.70	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
32.80	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
32.90	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
33.00	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
33.10	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
33.20	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
33.30	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
33.40	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
33.50	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
33.60	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
33.70	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
33.80	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
33.90	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
34.00	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
34.10	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
34.20	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
34.30	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
34.40	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
34.50	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
34.60	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
34.70	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
34.80	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
34.90	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
35.00	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
35.10	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
35.20	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
35.30	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
35.40	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
35.50	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
35.60	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
35.70	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
35.80	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
35.90	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
36.00	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
36.10	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
36.20	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
36.30	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
36.40	24.25	Aug	24.25	24.72	24.55	+2.40
36.50	24.25	Aug	24.2			

1974	120	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	14
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Cash Prices		May 16
Commodities and Units	May	Year

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78	69%	Vietnam	2.36	3.9	11	178	71%	70%	71%	+
294	22	WICOR	2.30	8.1	8	38	29%	30%	30%	+
374	21%	Wocher	1.88	2.7	11	417	3	34%	35%	+
254	14%	Wocher	.40	3.2		5	18%	18%	18%	+
10%	14%	Wolsec				64	5%	5%	5%	+
49%	14%	Wolchri	.38	4	25	1222	49%	49%	49%	+
274	14%	Wolchri			78	3139	24%	24%	24%	+

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COPPER C
starting per
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forward
COPPER C
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forward
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forward
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21	15	Pop G	20
1946	13 1/4	Portoc	.68
207 1/2	13 1/2	PortGE	1.50
194 1/2	90	PaG pf	11.50
23 1/2	17 1/2	PaG pf	2.60
2 1/2	10 1/4	PaG pf	1.40

cent in the like period of 1984.
Inflation in all of 1984 was 8.2 percent.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

[illegible]**NASDAQ National Market Prices**

May 16

1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100

(Continued on Page 12)

(Continued on Page 14)

Flouting Rates Notes were not available in this edition because of computer problems.

credits worth \$1.2 billion in 1983, slightly less than officials anticipated at the beginning of the year.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Maryland Legislators Take Up S&L Problem

The Associated Press
ANNAPOLIS, Maryland — State legislators met on Thursday in committee to begin work on a long-range solution to problems facing Maryland's 102 privately insured savings and loan institutions.

Meanwhile, Circuit Court Judge Joseph H.H. Kaplan told the state government to propose exemptions to Governor Harry Hughes's order limiting withdrawals. He had been asked by three of the affected savings and loans to relax the limits that Mr. Hughes had imposed to stem withdrawals touched off by reports of management problems at Old Court Savings & Loan.

Mr. Hughes's order Tuesday afternoon froze most deposits in the institutions. Only \$1,000 a month may be withdrawn from each account, and the governor said there would be no exceptions. Funds deposited after Tuesday afternoon are not affected.

The three institutions — Chesapeake Savings & Loan Association of Annapolis, Gibraltar Building & Loan Association and Second National Building & Loan — wanted Judge Kaplan to exempt business and charitable accounts from the limits because many are unable to meet payroll without the funds. The three also wanted Judge Kaplan to increase the withdrawal limit to \$5,000 for other accounts.

Two institutions, Old Court and Meritt Commercial Savings & Loan Association, have been placed under conservators.

Mr. Hughes said Wednesday that his order had reduced lines at the thrifts, but that withdrawals were still running above average. He predicted the situation would stabilize within a few days.

He also said some major out-of-state institutions have opened negotiations to buy or merge with Old Court and other Maryland thrifts, but he did not identify them.

Mr. Hughes called a special session of the General Assembly for Friday to consider a legislative package that could include up to 10 bills. He will ask legislators to give him what he called "very, very broad, sweeping powers" to regulate thrifts, including authority to control investment policies and management practices of any deemed to be in financial trouble.

The major goal of the legislation, Mr. Hughes said, will be to require about one-third of the thrifts that have deposits of more than \$25 million to seek federal insurance. He also wants to create a state insurance fund for thrifts with assets of less than \$25 million.

COMPANY NOTES

AME Corp., the parent company of American Airlines, plans to spend \$6 billion in the next five years in an attempt to become a competitive low-cost airline. Robert Crandall, its chairman, said the capital spending plan included \$900 million a year for planes.

Cathay Investment & Trust Co.'s president, Chang Tien-lin, said in Taipei that foreign banks have refused to accept certificates of deposit issued by the Cathay industrial group, which was taken over by the government after a run on deposits held by its subsidiaries.

Continental Gummi-Weiche AG, the West German tiremaker, is con-

2 More Foreign Companies to Buy Stakes in British Securities Firms

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — Two more foreign companies announced moves Thursday to take advantage of the opening of Britain's securities industry to outside ownership.

Prudential-Bache Securities Inc., a unit of Prudential Insurance Co. of America, said it had agreed to acquire a stake in Clive Discount Holdings PLC, a small London money market brokerage.

Girocentrale Vienna, which acts as a central bank for Austrian savings banks, said it had agreed to acquire 29.9 percent of Gilbert Elliot & Co., a small London stockbrokerage that specializes in debentures and preference shares. When Stock Exchange rules permit, Girocentrale said, it plans to increase its stake to 100 percent in two stages. The terms were not disclosed.

Prudential-Bache is to acquire an option to buy as much as 33.4 percent of the enlarged equity of Clive for \$7.5 million (\$9.4 million). It also agreed to lead Clive \$7.5 million through the purchase of debentures, which would be redeemed to the extent that the option is exercised.

As a so-called discount house, Clive deals in Treasury and trade bills, certificates of deposit and other short-term securities. Under the plan, it would provide staff and expertise for the gilt-dealing venture.

For the year ended March 31, Clive reported a loss of £810,099, compared with a profit of £1.3 million a year earlier.

Earlier, Citicorp and Générale de Banque SA of Belgium (formerly Société Générale de Banque) acquired small discount houses.

percent at the end of 1984, its chairman, Simon Keswick, said.

Hong Kong Telephone Co. plans a 1-for-10 stock split to increase the marketability of its shares to small investors, a company spokeswoman said. The company reported a profit of \$23.7 million Hong Kong dollars (\$79 million) for the 15 months ended March 31.

Montedison SpA said its fertilizer subsidiary, Fertimont SpA, had concluded a technical cooperation agreement with Norsk Hydro. A company spokesman said there was no question of the agreement leading to the state-owned Norwegian company taking control of Fertimont.

Hongkong Land Co. announced an occupancy rate for buildings it owns at slightly above 80 percent, as compared with more than 95

Computer Ills Halt Rapid Rise of Atlas Industries

By Dinah Lee
International Herald Tribune
HONG KONG — Eighteen months ago, it seemed that Atlas Industries could do no wrong.

The envy of other electronics companies in Southeast Asia and the darling of securities brokers, Atlas had grown in only three years from a floundering assembler of simple consumer electronics products to an international maker of sophisticated computer parts.

But Atlas has been hit hard by the slowdown in the worldwide computer industry, and it is learning about the dangers of being overly optimistic.

The energy for the company's transformation came from Albert J. Miller, a Silicon Valley entrepreneur, who in 1980 bought control of Atlas Industries. He rapidly brought his technology company, Alphatech Group, under control of Atlas. The Alphatech side of the restructured company gave Atlas the technology to make magnetic heads, floppy disks and disk drives for computers.

Atlas also acquired the know-how to make computer peripherals — attachments such as printers and telephone modems.

Mr. Miller also brought to Atlas Asian rights for a construction project unrelated to the computer business, the Hilliker Welded Wire Reinforcing Wall System.

His aggressive vision for the company in a territory where the computer industry is still young earned him points with some financiers and rubbed others the wrong way.

"In the Hong Kong context, where most electronics companies make only incremental additions to capacity and major new investments are rare, Atlas's expansion was a bold and striking move," commented Carlton Poon, a Vickers de Costa analyst.

Mr. Miller's ambitions for Atlas seemed justified in the light of the booming international demand for computer parts and peripherals. Hong Kong industrialists scrambled in the arrival of a first-class elec-

tronics company with its own research and development capabilities in Silicon Valley.

Atlas's roster of overseas customers — Olivetti, Hewlett-Packard, General Electric, Memorex and Texas Instruments — impressed local brokers who spoke confidently of Atlas's long-term potential. De Zoete & Bevan referred to Atlas as a "star performer in 1983," and investor enthusiasm peaked with a major sales coup that same year: the capture of a contract for International Business Machines Corp. to supply computer heads and floppy disk drives for use in IBM's personal computers.

The new contract meant that Atlas would be expected to produce about 4,000 disk drives a day for IBM alone. Estimating that capacity in Hong Kong was too small to meet increasing international demand, Mr. Miller launched a \$51-million (400 million Hong Kong dollars) expansion of Atlas's facilities in an industrial zone in Penang, Malaysia, to take advantage of low wages, government tax breaks and other official Malaysian incentives for high-technology investment.

Disillusionment with Atlas first crept into the local market in the second half of last year, with the announcement of the 1983-1984 results. Although the company did meet its predicted net earnings of 65.1 million dollars — double the previous year's — shareholders were dismayed to discover that nearly a third of that amount came from a nonrecurrent source, a payment to Atlas for a sublicense for the Hilliker system.

The creation of FRANKOBAIL is a major event. It demonstrates the strength of the interest shown by Kuwaiti investors in this kind of investments in France. First class partners, all experienced and well-known companies or institutional investors, are associated in this project. The launching of this new Kuwaiti firm, the industrial, commercial and financial links between France and Kuwait, and reinforces the cooperation between the two countries which has been considerably advocated by their respective authorities.

This Kuwaiti firm will invest primarily in offices, and other commercial buildings, and favour prime locations in France.

Mr. Fahad Al Rajman will be the Chairman of FRANKOBAIL.

Two Deputy Chairmen have been designated: Mr. Robert Bertaux, as Chairman of Mutuelle Générale Française-Vie, and Mr. Hamad Al Hamad, Chairman of the Commercial Bank of Kuwait and a Director of the Kuwaiti-French Bank.

The Directors are:

Mr. Fahad Al Rajman.
K.R.L.M.C.O. represented by Mr. Faïsal Al Shayan.
K.R.E.L.C. represented by Mr. Ahmad Al Khalid.
M.G.F.-Vie represented by Mr. Robert Bertaux.
Kuwaiti-French Bank represented by Mr. Hamad Al Hamad.
C.I.C. Group represented by Mr. Patrick Thallier.
Crédit Foncier et Immobilier represented by Mr. William Stachal.
Mr. Ezzi Jaziri.
Mr. Majed Al Ajel.
Dr. Mohammed Koutaj.
Mr. Philippe Dejardin.

Mr. Jean-Claude Empereur, Deputy General Manager of the Kuwaiti-French Bank, has been nominated General Manager of FRANKOBAIL.

Announcement by a South African organization

SOUTH AFRICA SAFE AND FASCINATING AS EVER FOR TOURISTS

Mr. Danie Hough, Chairman of the South African Tourism Board, talks to David Carte, Editor of the "Sunday Times Business Times."



Mr. Danie Hough, Chairman of the South African Tourism Board.

Reading the paper these days, one might have the impression that South Africa is negative as far as tourism is concerned.

Ironically, more and more international tourists are finding it a sun-kissed haven of escape.

"It's the safest tourist destination in Africa and probably as safe as any in the world," says SA Tourism Board Chairman, Mr. Danie Hough.

"If it were not, I doubt that 23% more Americans and 13% more foreign tourists of all nationalities would have visited us last year. Similarly I would have to doubt that 32% of those who paid one visit would make a return visit as is consistently the case. And this in spite of isolated incidents and occasional unrest, a factor found in common with most countries of the world."

Tourism is worth at least US\$900 million a year to South Africa. As the country integrates its tourist drive with those of neighbouring Southern African countries, the sub-continent is fast becoming the most sought after destination in Africa.

More than 300 foreign tour operators attended this month's "Indaba" — the annual show window of Southern African tourism in Johannesburg. Indications are that tourist traffic will increase. Package tours taking in all the delights of the sub-continent, from the Victoria

Falls in Zimbabwe to the Kruger National Park, the Garden Route and the Cape in South Africa, are now on the drawing boards of several tour companies.

The SA Tourism Board expects foreign tourism to grow at 10% to 12% a year for the foreseeable future.

Sun International and Southern Sun, two companies which have fast become international giants in tourism, foresee foreign tourism doubling in the next four years. They have erected four and five star hotels — veritable palaces — all over the sub-continent. To cater for all pockets, many companies are making a huge drive in economy hotels.

Mr. Hough cites some attractions making for strong growth in such a far-flung tourist destination: "We have one of the finest climates in the world, where summer temperatures seldom go higher than 35°C and winter days are nearly always sunny and warmer than 20°C.

"We have the greatest variety of animals and plants anywhere in the world set off against spectacularly varied scenery. Significantly most species of African animal from the aardvark and the elephant to the lion, the leopard and the white rhino occur in South Africa. There are 2,600 different indigenous plants in the Cape Peninsula alone, in an area of just 500 square kilometres. (There are 22,000 species in South Africa).

"The familiar vistas of Africa are there — thousands of kilometres of thorny bushveld, grasslands and desert, spectacular mountains that plunge straight into the sea at a point where two oceans meet, 3,000 kilometres of idyllic beaches, some developed, most serenely tranquil.

"And it is all fantastically accessible, safe and comfortable. There are easy air connections, good roads to all parts of the country, first class hotels and game parks. You can get away fast from civilisation into the wild places, yet have all the comforts of contemporary life as well.

"South Africa has been part of the western world for more than 300 years and has a fascinating history, much of it clearly visible in a highly distinctive style of architecture, in museums and heritage collections and in the carefully preserved relics of worked out diamond and gold mines.

"There are few cities anywhere in the world to compare with the beauty of Cape Town, the exotic profile that Durban presents, the vibrancy of Johannesburg. There is a vibrant economy with trading links all over the world. People come to South Africa in the full knowledge that they will be able to combine business with pleasure most effectively.

"Because of the decline in the currency, the Rand, South Africa is one of the cheapest destinations in the world.

"Five-star Hollywood-style hotel accommodation costs US\$18 a day, a good meal for two in a restaurant US\$20, an excellent bottle of Cape wine US\$2."

Mr. Hough does not mention a corollary of the cheap currency is that South Africa is becoming an interesting investment area as well.

Another unspoken advantage is that a tourist in South Africa is unlikely to meet hostile officialdom or demands for bribes. The country's hospitality is legendary.

The tourism industry is highly developed and the South African Tourism Board is equipped to organise special interest tours for groups keen on anything from bird watching or mountaineering to steam locomotives, surfing, mining or even stamp collecting. The Board has 15 offices in various countries overseas and 12 offices within South Africa — "eager", Mr. Hough says, "to handle tourists' enquiries and give them the holiday of their lives."

South African Tourism Board



Suid-Afrikaanse Toerismeraad

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World Airlines Are Jostling for Pacific Routes

(Continued from Page 11)

adial ticket brokers in Japan, Hong Kong and other countries offer under-the-table fare discounts of up to 45 percent. Fares for most carriers are set in negotiations by the International Air Transport Association, an industry group, and approved by governments.

But discounting is so widespread that even such major members of the transport association as Pan Am, Northwest and JAL ignore the set fares when they have to be competitive. Some carriers also offer higher commissions to travel agents to boost their market share. Carriers such as Korean Airlines, not a member of the trade association, may not only cut fares, but fly

passengers backward from Tokyo to Seoul, to fill its jumbo jets to the United States.

A major concern for U.S. carriers planning expanded service in the Pacific is that labor rates are substantially lower for most Asian airlines. A recent study for Pan Am found that flight attendants could be hired in Singapore for \$600 a month, in Hong Kong for \$550 a month and in Bangkok for \$225 a month. That study played a part in helping Pan Am reduce the starting salaries of its flight attendants to \$784 a month, from \$1,236 a month, in its recent round of contract negotiations.

Mr. Norris of Pan Am noted that given the cheaper salaries such car-

riers offer more personal service, with 18 to 19 flight attendants on a flight, rather than Pan Am's 13.

In 1960, U.S. carriers held a 67-percent share of Pacific traffic. With the growth of such existing carriers as JAL, Philippine Airlines, Qantas and CP Air and the creation of Singapore, Thai International, Cathay Pacific and mainland China's airline, CAAC, that share dropped to 44 percent in 1975.

Since then, the U.S. share has remained roughly stable, in a rapidly expanding market. Annual traffic leaped from 362,000 passengers in 1960 to 2.26 million in 1970, 3.7 million in 1980 and 6.2 million last year.

If United acquires the routes, equipment and personnel of Pan Am for \$720 million, other carriers are expected to expand.

Yasumoto Takagi, president of JAL, noted recently that United would have a huge advantage with its U.S. network of 159 cities in 50 states to feed traffic to such major gateways as San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Between 1979 and 1984 Northwest Airlines added nonstop flights to Tokyo from New York, Chicago, Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Honolulu. It also took its old 747s, which had 362 seats, reconfigured them to hold 400 passengers, and bought new planes, including five 747-200s.



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BUSINESS PEOPLE

Heinz Appoints New Top Officers

By Brenda Haggerty
International Herald Tribune

LONDON—H.J. Heinz Co. has announced changes in the senior management of its European operations.

The Pittsburgh-based food concern said it had appointed J.W. Connolly, 51, as senior vice president, Europe, to succeed John A. Connell, who is retiring.

As one of four area senior vice presidents, Mr. Connolly will report to Anthony J.F. O'Reilly, Heinz's president and chief executive. Mr. Connolly, who will be based in London, will be responsible for overseeing Heinz units in England, the Netherlands, Belgium, France, West Germany, Italy and Portugal.

Succeeding him as president of Heinz U.S.A. will be David W. Sculley, who currently is executive vice president of the division.

The appointments are effective Sept. 1.

Nove Industri A/S, the Danish pharmaceuticals group, has appointed Jesper Drejet, executive vice president. He will be responsible

Automated Stock Trading

(Continued from Page 11)

velopment of automated systems. However, it has expressed concern about possible fraud, suitability of orders and disclosure of tape-delayed quotations.

For instance, the agency is worried that an unsophisticated customer might be persuaded by a broker or adviser to place a computerized order for an esoteric, high-risk transaction such as oil options.

The chairman of the SEC, John S.R. Shad indicated that these concerns probably could be satisfied by after-the-fact monitoring of trades.

Eric Kobren, Fidelity's group marketing director, estimates that five years from now 25 percent of the orders placed by personal computer will be fully automated, and that 25 percent of the company's total volume also will be handled without human intervention.

Mr. Kobren and others believe that buying and selling stocks through a machine will become as popular as getting money out of an automated teller machine.

ASEA Robotics has appointed Stelio Demark deputy general manager, a post the company said was created because of the rapid growth of its business worldwide. Succeeding Mr. Demark as president of ASEA Robotics Inc. in Milwaukee is Tore Lindgren, formerly general manager of ASEA Tooling. The Swedish parent, ASEA AB, is an electrical and electronic engineering concern.

Eric Kobren, Fidelity's group marketing director, estimates that five years from now 75 percent of the orders placed by personal computer will be fully automated, and that 25 percent of the company's total volume also will be handled without human intervention.

Mr. Kobren and others believe that buying and selling stocks through a machine will become as popular as getting money out of an automated teller machine.

May 16

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SPORTS

Everton Has 2 Titles in Hand, 1 to Go

Rapid Vienna Beaten in Cup Winners' Cup

The Associated Press

ROTTERDAM — Everton, the new English soccer league champion, has won its first European club trophy, the Cup Winners' Cup, but has put the celebration on ice.

To manager Howard Kendall, beating Rapid Vienna, 3-1, Wednesday night at the Feyenoord stadium was only the second leg of a triple test that would be unique to English soccer.

No other English side has won the domestic league and Football Association Cup and a major European trophy in the same season.

On Saturday, the Merseyside team, which has emerged from the shadow of its neighbor Liverpool, takes on Manchester United in the F.A. Cup final at Wembley.

"The first time we will really celebrate will hopefully be Saturday evening on the way home from Wembley," said Kendall.

He said his players were "absolutely magnificent" in the way they wore down the resistance of a Rapid side seeking to become the first Austrian team to win a major European competition.

After a goalless first half in which Everton pressed but failed to break down an overworked Rapid defense, the English side stormed to victory.

Greene Sharp danced around Rapid's goalkeeper, Michael Konecny, to set up Andy Grey for the 58th-minute opening goal, and Steven Nouri scored the second in a corner in the 71st minute.

Despite the arrival of the injury-stricken Czechoslovak international Antonin Panenka as a second-half substitute, Rapid was unable to strike back until the veteran Hans Krankl broke away to score.

But as if to emphasize Everton's superiority, Kevin Sheedy scored with a left-foot shot within a minute later.



Although Rapid's coach, Otto Baric, pointed to a reshaped lineup caused by Panenka's injury and the suspension of Peter Brdic, he admitted after the game that "Everton deserved the cup."

Baric praised his goalkeeper, Konecny, for two summing saves against Sheedy and Steven Nouri, and praised his defense for keeping Everton at bay for so long.

But his own team's shortcomings were clearly exposed in the second half as the Everton midfield continually broke through Rapid's soft center.

Everton clinched the English league title nine days ago, with five games to spare. Saturday, Everton will tumble toward Wembley with Manchester United in its way.

Cigarette Blamed for Fire
A survivor of the soccer stadium fire that killed 52 people has said that the blaze was started by a cigarette dropped in a plastic cup and then he smelled burning plastic.

"One of the men said, 'My mate has set something alight.' Then one of them got down and was crawling about on his hands and knees as if he was looking for something," Pachela said.

"I saw flames under the floorboards. They had spread quickly before the smoke became visible. Then an orange flame appeared and it flared very quickly," he said.

Another person has said he saw the fire started by a smoke bomb. Police said they had pinpointed the seat where the fire began and destroyed the 79-year-old wooden grandstand in four minutes. Police said they had identified almost all the victims and an inquest will be opened Friday.

Pachela told reporters that the three men at first joked about the incident, but then it became apparent the fire was getting out of hand. He said police first tried to put out the flames and then began evacuating the immediate area, telling people to go to the back of the grandstand.

Police have said that most of the victims were found dead at the back of the grandstand where exit gates were locked to prevent people getting in without paying.

"I got to the back of the grandstand and saw the crowd was very congested, with kids screaming and people getting crushed," he said.



Herbert Weber (above left) tried his best to hold back Everton's Peter Reid while Rapid Vienna teammate Karl Brauner and Everton's Trevor Steven were up for a ballet in Rotterdam. Steven scored his team's second goal as it won the Cup Winners' Cup, 3-1.

Davis's 2 Homers, 6 RBI Help the A's Rout Brewers, 19-3

Los Angeles Times Service

MILWAUKEE — In his first nine seasons as a professional baseball player, Mike Davis gave no indication that he would develop into a power hitter.

But, in his 10th season, his fifth with the Oakland A's, Davis is suddenly the major league home run leader and leads the American League in runs batted in.

He hit two home runs, drove in a career-high six runs and scored four Wednesday night as the A's won, 19-3, in handing the Brewers their worst loss ever.

Davis, 25, already has 12 home runs this season. In his previous 354 major league games, he had hit 19. In 100 games as a minor leaguer in 1982, he hit 12.

Davis has amazing statistics. He is batting .325, has scored 33 runs and driven in 31. Last season, in 135 games and 382 at-bats, he batted .230, had nine home runs, scored 47 runs and drove in 46.

Oakland's manager, Jackie Moore, believes Davis can keep up his hot streak. "Sure he can keep it up," Moore said. "I don't know how good he might be. He's made a major adjustment that is paying off. He's staying back" in the batter's box "better this year."

Davis, who gives much of the credit for his improvement to the hitting coach, Billy Williams, is not as optimistic as his manager.

"I'm not a home run hitter," he said. "I'm a line drive hitter. They're just coming right now."

Twins 5, Tigers 4
In Minneapolis, Randy Bush singled with two out and the bases loaded in the 11th to beat Detroit. The Twins, who had lost four of their last five on home runs late in



Mike Davis

the game, saw Kirk Gibson hit a two-run homer in the ninth to send this game into extra innings.

Yankees 6, Rangers 5
In New York, with runners on first and third, one out in the 10th and the infield playing in, Butch Wynegar bounced a ball toward first. Texas first baseman Peter O'Brien, who had handled 311 chances without an error this season, charged in and had a play at the plate. But he fumbled the ball and Dave Winfield scored, the Yankees winning their third straight.

Mariners 7, Red Sox 1
In Boston, Mark Langston walked seven batters in seven innings but the only hit he gave up was the first major league home run for rookie catcher Marc Sullivan, while Gorman Thomas, Alvin Davis and Jim Presley homered for Seattle.

White Sox 5, Orioles 2
In Chicago, Greg Walker hit a three-run homer with one out in the eighth to beat Baltimore and give pitcher Tom Seaver his 292nd victory in the majors.

Despite a 35-minute rain delay in the fourth, Seaver, 40, gave up only four hits in eight innings.

Royals 5, Indians 1
In Cleveland, the Indians gladly would have settled for their first postponed season, but the 43-minute rain only delayed their third consecutive loss after Kansas City's Steve Balboni hit a two-run homer in the second inning.

Angels 9, Blue Jays 6
In Toronto, Jerry Narron hit a pinch-hit grand slam home off reliever Bill Caudill with two out in the ninth during a six-run rally that gave California its victory.

Reds 2, Expos 1
In the National League, in Montreal, Cincinnati's Joe Price came out of the bullpen for his first start this season and held the Expos to three hits in eight innings, striking out eight, while Eddie Milner and Dave Parker hit two-out, run-scoring singles in the fifth and playing-manager Pete Rose went 2-for-4.

Cardinals 14, Padres 4
In San Diego, Jack Clark homered and doubled, driving in four runs, as St. Louis won easily behind 15 hits. The Cardinals opened the game with four consecutive hits and took a 6-0 lead that inning.

Braves 3, Phillies 2
Going into the ninth inning in Atlanta, the Braves were about to be shut out for the fifth time in their last seven games. But pinch-hitter Ken Oberkfell singled and Gerald Perry homered to make it 2-2, and in the 10th Terry Harper homered on the first pitch from Kent Tekulve.

Pirates 3, Giants 2
In San Francisco, Scott Garretts, picked as the league's player of the week for the previous week, walked Pittsburgh's Jason Thompson on a 3-and-2 pitch with the bases loaded in the ninth to force in the winning run.

Mets 5, Astros 3
In Houston, Danny Heep, who proved again to be a capable replacement for the injured star Darryl Strawberry, homered to help New York win for the eighth time in its last nine games. Sunday, Heep's two hits helped win a game.

Cubs 3, Dodgers 2
In Los Angeles, Scott Sanderson and Lee Smith pitched a five-hitter and Ron Cey homered, singled and scored twice as Chicago won.

Rader May Lose Job
Doug Rader is apparently about to be fired as manager of the Texas Rangers. The Associated Press reported.

Rumors that his job was in jeopardy were confirmed Wednesday night when the New York Mets' third base coach, Bobby Valentine, said he had been offered the Texas post. Valentine was to meet Thursday with the Rangers' management, whose team is 9-22, worst in the major leagues.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Wednesday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
Oakland	53	28	.654	0
Seattle	48	33	.593	5 1/2
California	47	34	.580	6 1/2
Minnesota	46	35	.568	7 1/2
Chicago	45	36	.557	8 1/2
Los Angeles	44	37	.545	9 1/2
San Francisco	43	38	.532	10 1/2
Philadelphia	42	39	.520	11 1/2
San Diego	41	40	.508	12 1/2
St. Louis	40	41	.496	13 1/2
Washington	39	42	.484	14 1/2
Atlanta	38	43	.472	15 1/2
Colorado	37	44	.460	16 1/2
Arizona	36	45	.448	17 1/2
San Jose	35	46	.436	18 1/2
Seattle	34	47	.424	19 1/2
Los Angeles	33	48	.412	20 1/2
San Francisco	32	49	.400	21 1/2
Philadelphia	31	50	.388	22 1/2
San Diego	30	51	.376	23 1/2
St. Louis	29	52	.364	24 1/2
Washington	28	53	.352	25 1/2
Atlanta	27	54	.340	26 1/2
Colorado	26	55	.328	27 1/2
Arizona	25	56	.316	28 1/2
San Jose	24	57	.304	29 1/2
Seattle	23	58	.292	30 1/2
Los Angeles	22	59	.280	31 1/2
San Francisco	21	60	.268	32 1/2
Philadelphia	20	61	.256	33 1/2
San Diego	19	62	.244	34 1/2
St. Louis	18	63	.232	35 1/2
Washington	17	64	.220	36 1/2
Atlanta	16	65	.208	37 1/2
Colorado	15	66	.196	38 1/2
Arizona	14	67	.184	39 1/2
San Jose	13	68	.172	40 1/2
Seattle	12	69	.160	41 1/2
Los Angeles	11	70	.148	42 1/2
San Francisco	10	71	.136	43 1/2
Philadelphia	9	72	.124	44 1/2
San Diego	8	73	.112	45 1/2
St. Louis	7	74	.100	46 1/2
Washington	6	75	.088	47 1/2
Atlanta	5	76	.076	48 1/2
Colorado	4	77	.064	49 1/2
Arizona	3	78	.052	50 1/2
San Jose	2	79	.040	51 1/2
Seattle	1	80	.028	52 1/2
Los Angeles	0	81	.016	53 1/2
San Francisco	0	82	.004	54 1/2

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	48	33	.593	0
Los Angeles	47	34	.580	0 1/2
San Diego	46	35	.568	1 1/2
Colorado	45	36	.557	2 1/2
Arizona	44	37	.545	3 1/2
San Jose	43	38	.532	4 1/2
Seattle	42	39	.520	5 1/2
Los Angeles	41	40	.508	6 1/2
San Francisco	40	41	.496	7 1/2
Philadelphia	39	42	.484	8 1/2
San Diego	38	43	.472	9 1/2
St. Louis	37	44	.460	10 1/2
Washington	36	45	.448	11 1/2
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San Jose	32	49	.400	15 1/2
Seattle	31	50	.388	16 1/2
Los Angeles	30	51	.376	17 1/2
San Francisco	29	52	.364	18 1/2
Philadelphia	28	53	.352	19 1/2
San Diego	27	54	.340	20 1/2
St. Louis	26	55	.328	21 1/2
Washington	25	56	.316	22 1/2
Atlanta	24	57	.304	23 1/2
Colorado	23	58	.292	24 1/2
Arizona	22	59	.280	25 1/2
San Jose	21	60	.268	26 1/2
Seattle	20	61	.256	27 1/2
Los Angeles	19	62	.244	28 1/2
San Francisco	18	63	.232	29 1/2
Philadelphia	17	64	.220	30 1/2
San Diego	16	65	.208	31 1/2
St. Louis	15	66	.196	32 1/2
Washington	14	67	.184	33 1/2
Atlanta	13	68	.172	34 1/2
Colorado	12	69	.160	35 1/2
Arizona	11	70	.148	36 1/2
San Jose	10	71	.136	37 1/2
Seattle	9	72	.124	38 1/2
Los Angeles	8	73	.112	39 1/2
San Francisco	7	74	.100	40 1/2
Philadelphia	6	75	.088	41 1/2
San Diego	5	76	.076	42 1/2
St. Louis	4	77	.064	43 1/2
Washington	3	78	.052	44 1/2
Atlanta	2	79	.040	45 1/2
Colorado	1	80	.028	46 1/2
Arizona	0	81	.016	47 1/2
San Jose	0	82	.004	48 1/2

Major League Standings	W	L	Pct.	GB
Toronto	12	12	.500	0
Detroit	11	13	.458	1 1/2
Pittsburgh	10	14	.417	2 1/2
New York	9	15	.375	3 1/2
Boston	8	16	.333	4 1/2
Philadelphia	7	17	.292	5 1/2
Cleveland	6	18	.250	6 1/2
Los Angeles	5	19	.208	7 1/2
San Francisco	4	20	.167	8 1/2
Chicago	3	21	.125	9 1/2
Minnesota	2	22	.083	10 1/2
Kansas City	1	23	.042	11 1/2
Chicago	0	24	.000	12 1/2
Seattle	0	25	.000	13 1/2
Los Angeles	0	26	.000	14 1/2
San Francisco	0	27	.000	15 1/2
Philadelphia	0	28	.000	16 1/2
San Diego	0	29	.000	17 1/2
St. Louis	0	30	.000	18 1/2
Washington	0	31	.000	19 1/2
Atlanta	0	32	.000	20 1/2
Colorado	0	33	.000	21 1/2
Arizona	0	34	.000	22 1/2
San Jose	0	35	.000	23 1/2
Seattle	0	36	.000	24 1/2
Los Angeles	0	37	.000	25 1/2
San Francisco	0	38	.000	26 1/2
Philadelphia	0	39	.000	27 1/2
San Diego	0	40	.000	28 1/2
St. Louis	0	41	.000	29 1/2
Washington	0	42	.000	30 1/2
Atlanta	0	43	.000	31 1/2
Colorado	0	44	.000	32 1/2
Arizona	0	45	.000	33 1/2
San Jose	0	46	.000	34 1/2
Seattle	0	47	.000	35 1/2
Los Angeles	0	48	.000	36 1/2
San Francisco	0	49	.000	37 1/2
Philadelphia	0	50	.000	38 1/2
San Diego	0	51	.000	39 1/2
St. Louis	0	52	.000	40 1/2
Washington	0	53	.000	41 1/2
Atlanta	0	54	.000	42 1/2
Colorado	0	55	.000	43 1/2
Arizona	0	56	.000	44 1/2
San Jose	0	57	.000	45 1/2
Seattle	0	58	.000	46 1/2
Los Angeles	0	59	.000	47 1/2
San Francisco	0	60	.000	48 1/2
Philadelphia	0	61	.000	49 1/2
San Diego	0	62	.000	50 1/2
St. Louis	0	63	.000	51 1/2
Washington	0	64	.000	52 1/2
Atlanta	0	65	.000	53 1/2
Colorado	0	66	.000	54 1/2
Arizona	0	67	.000	55 1/2
San Jose	0	68	.000	56 1/2
Seattle	0	69	.000	57 1/2
Los Angeles	0	70	.000	58 1/2
San Francisco	0	71	.000	59 1/2
Philadelphia	0	72	.000	60 1/2
San Diego	0	73	.000	61 1/2
St. Louis	0	74	.000	62 1/2
Washington	0	75	.000	63 1/2
Atlanta	0	76	.000	64 1/2
Colorado	0	77	.000	65 1/2
Arizona	0	78	.000	66 1/2
San Jose	0	79	.000	67 1/2
Seattle	0	80	.000	68 1/2
Los Angeles	0	81	.000	69 1/2
San Francisco	0	82	.000	70 1/2

Major League Standings	W	L	Pct.	
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